March 3, 1773. NUMB. 2306.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

PHILADELPHIA.

On Friday laſt the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Province adjourned to the 20th of September next. During their Sitting the following LAWS were paſſed, viz.

AN ACT for emitting the Sum of One Hundred and Fifty Thouſand Pounds *in Bills of Credit on Loan, and providing a Fund for the Payment of public Debts.*

An ACT *appointing Wardens for the Port of* Philadelphia, *and for other Purpoſes therein mentioned.*

An ACT *for preſerving the Navigation of* Shearman's *Creek, in the County of* Cumberland, *and to prevent the Deſtruction of Fiſh in the ſame.*

An ACT *for erecting Part of the County of* Bedford *into a ſeparate County.*

An ACT *to enable the Perſons therein named to hold Lands, and to inveſt them with the Privileges of natural born Subjects of this Province.*

An ACT *for confirming the Eſtate of* William Martin, *in and to a certain Tract of Land in the Townſhip of* Charles-Town, *in the County of Cheſter.*

An ACT *for making perpetual an Act, entituled, "An Act directing the Choice of Inſpectors, and for holding the General Elections in this Province."*

An ACT *for vacating a Part of a Road in the Townſhip of the* Northern Liberties, *and for confirming a new Road, laid out and made inſtead thereof.*

An ACT *for making perpetual the Act, entituled, "An Act for laying a Duty on Negroes and Mulattoe Slaves, imported into this Province," and laying an additional Duty on the ſaid Slaves.*

A SUPPLEMENT *to the Act, entituled, "An Act for making the River* Schuylkill *navigable, and for the Preſervation of the Fiſh in the ſaid River."*

An ACT *for erecting a new Goal, Work-houſe and Houſe of Correction, in the City of* Philadelphia.

An ACT *to amend the Act, entituled, "An Act to regulate the Aſſize of Bread, and for other Purpoſes therein mentioned."*

An ACT *for veſting a certain Tract of Land in the Townſhip of* Middleton, *and County of* Cumberland, *and a Lot in the Town of* Carliſle, *in the ſaid County, in Truſtees, to be ſold for the Purpoſes therein mentioned.*

An ACT *to repeal the Act, entituled, "An Act to prevent Frauds and Abuſes in the manufacturing of Leather."*

An ACT *for the Relief of two languiſhing Priſoners, with reſpect to the Impriſonment of their Perſons.*

To the PRINTERS of the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Gentlemen,

I AM not to be diverted from the Work I have engaged in, by the *ſmattering Remarks* of Ariſtarchus. As ſoon, therefore, as the Hurry of Buſineſs is over, it being *Term*-time, I ſhall furniſh you with my third Number. But leſt Ariſtarchus ſhould imagine his Criticiſms are very *ſtinging*, be pleaſed to acquaint him, that I am not at all *angry* with him. We both act ſuitable to our ſeveral Provinces; mine is, to point out the dangerous Conſequences reſulting from the Extenſion of Exciſe-Laws to Liberty and Commerce; it is his, to play the *Antick* for the Diverſion of his Majeſty's liege Subjects, or amuſe half-witted Criticks with *trifling Cavils* and *Carpings*. When I have produced my Facts, and offered my Arguments, I have nothing further to advance; it is the Office of Publicus, or Ariſtarchus, his *Ally*, to deny and confute, and then let the Public decide. If I am anſwered with Decency and ſober Reaſoning, I will endeavour to reply in like Manner; or, if I am convinced, I will confeſs my Error, and retract. But until either of theſe is done, I ſhall purſue the main Deſign, deaf to the Barking of the *Whiſſler* Ariſtarchus. He may therefore bark on as loud as he thinks proper: I will only ſay to him what Charon ſaid to one of his Predeceſſors, who requeſted to be wafted over *Styx*, "Strip off thy Armour, and fine Cloaths," which he accordingly did, yet Charon thought him *too heavy*, and added, "put off likewiſe thy *Pride* and *Preſumption*, thy *high ſwelling Words*, and *Vainglory*." I am, Gentlemen,

Your humble Servant,

THE MERCHANT'S LAWYER.

HEMP-SEED, warranted good,

To be SOLD by

LUDWICK KUHN,

At the Sign of the Roſe, the Corner of Third and Arch-ſtreets, at reaſonable Rates. *Tbetf.*

Philadelphia, February 15, 1773.

THE partnerſhip of WHITE and PATTON being diſſolved, all thoſe indebted to them, are requeſted to make payment to MASON and PATTON, who are properly authoriſed to ſettle and receive the ſame.

And all thoſe indebted to the late partnerſhip of MASON and HARTLEY, are requeſted to make payment as above.

MASON and PATTON have for ſale, at their ſtore, in Water-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets (lately occupied by Mr. Peter Wikoff, and next door to Mr. Samuel Sanſom's ſtore) a large and neat aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India GOODS, ſuitable to the preſent and enſuing ſeaſon; which they will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms, for caſh or ſhort credit. 5 *W.*

Chriſtiana Hundred, New-Caſtle County, February 20, 1773.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons concerned, that the Owners of two TRACTS of MARSH, ſituate on the north and ſouth ſides of Mill-creek, and bounded upon Chriſtiana river, in the Hundred and County aforeſaid, propoſe to apply to the honourable Houſe of Aſſembly, on the 30th of March next, to obtain a law, to enable them to ſtop the ſaid creek, and to raiſe a fund to defray the expence thereof, &c. All perſons having any objections are deſired then and there to attend for that purpoſe. ¶

THE ſeveral Owners of MARSH on Holland's Creek, in the County of New-Caſtle, are hereby deſired to take Notice, that I intend to prefer a Petition to the Honourable Houſe of Aſſembly, for the Counties of New-Caſtle, Kent and Suſſex, upon Delaware, at New-Caſtle, on Thurſday, the Firſt Day of April next, for a Supplement to the Act of Aſſembly heretofore obtained, for the Improvement of the Marſh on ſaid Creek; at which Time and Place they are deſired to attend and make their Objections (if any they may have) to the Petition of

February 22, 1773. JOSEPH WOODWARD. ‖5*w.*

To be SOLD at private SALE,

THE noted TAVERN, known by the Sign of the Fox-chace, ſituate in Haverford Townſhip, Cheſter County, 9½ miles from Philadelphia, adjoining the lands of Meſſieurs Charles and Samuel Humphreys, and others, containing about 50 acres of land, about 20 acres whereof are good woodland, the reſt cleared, about 4 or 5 acres of meadow; there are on the premiſes two houſes adjoining each other, with two good cellars under the ſame; there are five rooms on the firſt floor, and five ditto on the ſecond floor, beſides garrets, a good kitchen adjoining the houſes, and a good lodging room adjoining the kitchen, a large barn and ſtables, a large ſhed, a well of excellent water cloſe to the kitchen door, a good garden, paled in, a good apple-orchard. This place is very well ſituated for this or any other public buſineſs, as it lies on a croſs road leading from Philadelphia to Lancaſter, Darby, Cheſter and Brandywine, now under a leaſe of 13 months yet unexpired, to John Richard, at 26l. per annum. For terms of ſale, apply to the ſubſcriber, living on the next plantation adjoining the above tavern, who will ſhew the premiſes to thoſe who may incline to view the ſame, or to CHRISTOPHER PECHIN, in Philadelphia.

March 2, 1773. PETER PECHIN.

London-Britain Townſhip, Cheſter County, February 19, 1773.

To be SOLD at PRIVATE SALE,

A YOUNG NEGROE WENCH, aged ſeven Years, ſhe has had the Small-pox and Meaſles, and is a likely Girl. I intend to diſpoſe of a new STILL to any Perſon, that wants a large One. SARAH M'DOWELL. ¶

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Wedneſday, the 21ſt of April next, in the town of Carliſle, two plantations or tracts of land, ſituated in Gilford Townſhip, Cumberland County, one containing 164 acres, with allowance, 30 acres cleared, 8 acres of mowable meadow, and 25 more fit for the making, a good merchant mill, with two pair of ſtones, three boulting-cloths, a ſmall dwelling-houſe, an orchard, conſiſting of 70 bearing apple-trees; the other tract containing 160 acres, and allowance, 40 thereof cleared, and 10 acres of meadow, 20 more of good bottom, capable of being made meadow, a dwelling-houſe, a double log barn, a bearing orchard; the above mill having the advantage of a fine ſtream of water, and a good wheat country, may be a very advantageous purchaſe. The above plantations are bounded by lands of Adam Hoops, deceaſed, and George Cook; all late the property of John Jack; ſeized and taken in execution by

‖7*W.* EPHRAIM BLAINE, Sheriff.

To be SOLD, or LETT, by the Subſcriber,

A PLANTATION, ſituated in Germantown Townſhip, in a Lane, commonly called Pickeſs Lane, about half a mile from the main ſtreet; the ſaid Lane being near the White Swan, containing about 32 acres, of which 12 acres being orchard, having apple, pear, plumb, and cherry trees, containing in all about 500. Alſo a meadow, ſufficient to make hay for two horſes and three cows; and about three acres of woodland; there is alſo a good dwelling-houſe, and a houſe 46 feet by 20, for the conveniency of cyder-works; a very good barn, a milk-houſe and hog-houſe, all being partly new, and of ſtone; there is alſo to be ſold by the ſaid ſubſcriber, the beſt of vinegar, by the hogſhead or ſmaller quantity. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſaid plantation, may have credit, giving ſecurity, by applying to me in Lætitia-Court, near the Coffee-Houſe, ¶

CHRISTOPHER LUDWICK.

N. B. Likewiſe to be diſpoſed of, all the farming uten ſils.

Darby, February 26, 1773.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, on Monday, the 22d day of March next, at three o' clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes,

A VALUABLE plantation, beautifully ſituated on Darby creek, about one mile below Darby town, in the county of Cheſter, containing about 130 acres. There are on the premiſes, two dwelling houſes, two orchards, a barn and other out-houſes; 27 acres of meadow, of which 10 acres are drained marſh, in good order. The ſoil is naturally rich, has a ſufficient quantity of wood, and ſaid place is capable of great improvement, having a large quantity of mud adjoining each field, ſufficient to enrich the whole premiſes, fit for meadow ground, in which advantage perhaps it is inferior to few. The whole plantation is now in good repair, and the terms of pay will be made eaſy, as a conſiderable part of the purchaſe money may lie in the purchaſer's hands ſome time, paying intereſt, and giving ſecurity. The conditions will be made known on the day of ſale, by

MATTHIAS NITCILLIS.

N. B. If the weather ſhould prove bad, the ſale will be held the firſt good day afterwards (Sunday excepted) at three o' clock in the afternoon.

Lancaſter Goal, February 11, 1773.

THIS day was committed to my cuſtody, a certain JERRY CLARK, a Negroe MAN, who is adverтiſed in the Pennſylvania Gazette, by Morton Morton, living at Chriſtiana Ferry, New-Caſtle County, with a reward of Four Dollars for taking up the ſaid Negroe.

Alſo was committed to my cuſtody, on the 8th day of September, 1772, a certain JAMES HENDERSON, as he called himſelf, but now confeſſes that his name is JAMES SHEHEE, and that he is a ſervant to David Morgan, Eſq; near Mr. Jones's tavern, on the Horſeſhoe road, in Lancaſter County. The maſters of the ſaid Negroe man, and the other ſervant, are deſired to come, pay their fees, and take them away, or they will be diſcharged, on paying their own fees, in four weeks from this date, by GEORGE EBERLY, Goaler. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

For about Thirty Shillings an ACRE,

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND, containing about 200 acres, lying near Elk-Forge, in Cæcil County, Maryland, and about 12 miles from Chriſtiana-Bridge, and 20 from Wilmington; about 40 acres cleared and in good fence, the reſt well timbered, a ſufficiency of good meadow may be made and watered, the land is very fertile for winter or ſummer grain, and the title indiſputable. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſame, may ſee the land, by applying to THOMAS MAY, at Elk-Forge. The payments will be made eaſy, by giving ſecurity, and the land may be entered upon immediately. By applying to PETER VANSANT, near Yardley's Ferry, in Bucks County, the quality of the land may be known, and every thing relating to it. *February* 27, 1773. ¶

To be LETT, and entered on immediately,

A GOOD Brick HOUSE, and STORE adjoining, right oppoſite the Square Tavern, and a very good Garden, joining the ſaid Houſe; likewiſe a Smith's Shop and Tools, and a Dwelling-Houſe, within 30 Rods of the Square, in Newtown Townſhip, in the County of Cheſter. For Terms, apply to JOHN JARVIS, at the Square. *February* 26, 1773. ¶

Weſt-Caln, Cheſter County, February 23, 1773.

WAS left in my Cuſtody, in January or February 1772, a ſtove Maſſes Hogſhead, wherein is contained the remains thereof. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, and pay charges, or it will be ſold for the ſame.

¶ JOHN GIFFITH.

N. B. The Hogſhead and Contents were left by a Negroe man, belonging to one SAMPLE, in Donegal.

Will be expoſed to PUBLIC SALE, on the 27th of this inſtant March, at the houſe of WILLIAM TAYLOR, on the premiſes, and may be entered on the 15th of April next,

A TWO STORY frame HOUSE, with a ſmall LOT of GROUND, ſituate in Richland Townſhip, Bucks County, at the croſſing of two public roads; it is an extraordinary conveniency for a ſtore (having been long enured to cuſtom) and ſuitable for almoſt any trade; with which may be had about nine or ten acres of choice timber-land, well watered. Where due attendance and reaſonable credit will be given, by ¶

WILLIAM BURR.

To be SOLD, by PUBLIC VENDUE, on Wedneſday, the 31ſt day of March inſtant,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, containing about 86 acres, pleaſantly ſituate for a Gentleman's country ſeat, about 8 miles from the City of Philadelphia, in Oxford Townſhip; bounded by the river Delaware, by land of Bryan Wilkinſon, and land late of Thomas Gordon, deceaſed; whereon is a good fiſhery, dwelling-houſe, barn, and other improvements. And at the ſame time will be ſold, all the ſubſcriber's houſhold goods, horſes, cows, ſheep, ſwine, cart and gears, plow and harrow, and all other his implements of huſbandry, too tedious to mention. The terms of ſale will be made known by the ſubſcriber, at the time and place of ſale,

March 3, 1773. JONATHAN POWELL. ¶

Cheſter, February 26, 1773.

PURSUANT to an Order of Orphan's Court for the County of Cheſter, on the 29th Day of March next, at Two o' Clock in the Afternoon, on the Premiſes, will be expoſed to Sale, by public Vendue, a certain Meſſuage, Plantation, and Tract of Land, ſituate in Eaſt-Nantmell Townſhip, in the County of Cheſter aforeſaid, containing 274 Acres, adjoining Lands of William Branſon, George Liggett, William Starrett, and Robert M'Conahy; about 100 Acres of which are cleared, the reſt well timbered; about 30 Acres of excellent Meadow may be made, and the Whole capable of great Improvement; it is about Half a Mile from Reading Furnace, and Two Miles from Warwick Furnace, which affords a good Market for Wood, and moſt Sorts of Produce; late the Eſtate of John Starrett, deceaſed. Attendance will be given by ANNE STARRETT, Adminiſtratrix, JAMES STARRETT, Adminiſtrator. ¶

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN AWAY, *the 15th of February laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Sadſbury Townſhip, Cheſter County, an indented ſervant man, named* JAMES BARTLEY, *about 23 years of age, pale complexion, wears his own ſtraight black hair, about 5 feet 10 inches high, a ſtout well ſet fellow; had on, when he went away, a browniſh coat, made of coating, and bound round the pockets, cuffs and fore parts, a white flannel jacket, blue woollen trowſers, and a pair of old linen drawers, an old ſhirt, red and blue mixed ſtockings, half-worn ſhoes, good wool hat, ſpotted ſlag handkerchief; but it is likely he may change his clothes. He had ſerved ſome time in Lancaſter County before, and it is very probable he may have his old indenture for a paſs. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and brings him to me, or ſecures him in any goal, ſo that I may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by* AMOS WILLIAMS. ¶

To be SOLD, or LETT,

A PLANTATION, ſituated in the Townſhip of Whitemarſh, in the County of Philadelphia, about 13 miles from the City, containing 109 acres, with a new ſtone dwelling-houſe, kitchen, and barn thereon, a quantity of good meadow, and near 40 acres of woodland, a lime kiln, and plenty of good lime ſtone, with an orchard, and a well of water. Alſo to be ſold, another tract of land, ſituated in the Townſhip of Montgomery, in the County aforeſaid, containing about 80 acres; there are on this tract a log-houſe, a well of water before the door, ſeveral ſprings, two bearing orchards, and a quantity of good meadow and woodland. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, or rent, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living near North-wales Meeting-houſe. AMOS ROBERTS.

N. B. There is a Free-School within half a mile of the laſt mentioned premiſes. ¶

ON SATURDAY, the Tenth of April next, at three o' clock in the afternoon, will be peremptorily ſold by public VENDUE (unleſs ſold by private SALE before) by us, the ſubſcribers, the following GROUNDRENTS, and LOTS of GROUND, ſituated on the old Germantown road and Second-ſtreet continued, about one mile from the City; a plan of ſaid LOTS may be ſeen at the London Coffee-Houſe.

No. 2. A GROUNDRENT, of 17l. 10s. per annum, ariſing out of a LOT, 100 feet on the old Germantown road, and 500 feet deep.

No. 4. A GROUNDRENT, of 12l. per annum, ariſing out of a LOT of 80 feet on Second-ſtreet continued, and extending to the creek, payable by Thomas Humphreys.

No. 6. A LOT, 20 feet on Germantown road, and 180 feet deep, with a new two ſtory frame DWELLING, well finiſhed, and good cellar under it; rents for 7l. per annum.

No. 7. A LOT, adjoining the above, equal in dimenſions, and improvements; rents for 7l. per annum.

Likewiſe ſeveral vacant LOTS, agreeable to the PLAN, to be ſold as aforeſaid, at the houſe of CONRAD HESS, at the Sign of the Sportſman, near the premiſes.

WILLIAM MASTERS,
MATTHIAS ASPDEN.

MESSINA, October 27.

THE Report of the Plague having broke out in this City is entirely void of Foundation; this City, and all other Parts of Sicily, being entirely free from any Kind of epidemical Diſtemper. The Report is ſuppoſed to have taken Riſe from a French Ship from Tunis putting into this Harbour ſome Weeks ago, having ſprung ſo dangerous a Leak at Sea that ſhe ſunk a few Minutes after her arrival, the Crew having been previouſly landed at the Lazaretto, where they are now performing Quarantine.

Cadiz, Nov. 21. The Swediſh frigate named Illerim has ſailed from hence for Sallee, at which Place will debark the Conſul from the King of Sweden, together with 25,000 hard Dollars, which his Court has ſent as a preſent to the Emperor of Morocco.

Warſaw Oct. 24. At length we have learned the Reſolutions of the *Senatus Conſilium*, held at Warſaw. The firſt is, that the Miniſtry ſhall tranſmit to our Miniſters at foreign Courts the Declarations made by the Courts of Peterſburgh, Vienna and Berlin, on their taking Poſſeſſion of ſeveral Provinces of Poland. 2. To inform the Powers, who were Guaranties of the Treaties of Oliva, Welhau and Curlowitz, of the foregoing Diſmemberment; and particularly to remind the Court of Vienna of the flattering Promiſes which ſhe made the Republic, in a Letter, dated the 7th of July, the preſent Year. 3. To convoke in the Month of January, a ſecond *Senatus Conſilium*, and to write circular Letters to all the Senators, in Number an Hundred and Twenty-three. 4. Orders are iſſued to the two Fiſcals, or Attorney Generals, for the Provinces of Poland and Lithuania, to publiſh Manifeſtoes againſt this violent, arbitrary, and illegal Seizure of the ſeveral Parts of this Kingdom, and to proceed againſt ſuch Subjects of the Republic, who have taken an Oath of Fidelity to any foreign Powers, without being freed from the Oath of Obedience which they had before taken to their lawful Sovereign. Laſtly, the King confirms the above Reſolutions, and perſonally proteſts againſt the Diſmemberment of the States of the Republic.

LONDON.

Nov. 10. The Portugueſe are ſo greatly alarmed at the idea of our removing the duty from French wines, that a Miniſter Plenipotentiary will, we hear, be ſent from Liſbon, to offer ſuch conceſſions in favour of the Britiſh nation as we ourſelves ſhall judge reaſonable, if that meaſure is only given up.

The Dutch are at this moment univerſally known to be the moſt heavily taxed of any nation in Europe, yet, what is extraordinary, they are the only nation who at this time poſſeſs the moſt wealth; and we, with all our boaſted opulence, muſt either negociate a loan with them, or ſuffer material inconveniencies in the trade of our great companies.

The Treaſury have now improved very much in the mode of gaining friends, and upon very few caſes will ever be at the expence of a conteſted election; it is indifferent to them, who is the member of any place, ſince, if he is worth the having, they are ſure of him the very moment he comes into the Houſe.

Extract of a Letter from Madrid, dated Oct. 6.

"Accounts, and very alarming ones, are conſtantly arriving here of the riſing of the native Indians on the Spaniards, which ſo frequently occurs, that if the Court of Old Spain do not ſend over a conſiderable reinforcement to ſecure their dominions in Peru, Chili, La Plata, &c. in South-America, they will run in great danger of loſing them. Not only the Indians, but the Negroes and Meſtize ſeem diſaffected to the Spaniſh government. The laſt advices from Lima ſay, that a conſiderable body of natives had lately roſe in that city, likewiſe in Caſco, and that much blood was ſpilt before they could be properly brought to ſubjection."

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, November 3.

"As the change of government in Poliſh Pruſſia muſt prove a great check to the corn trade, which uſed to be carried on by the Dutch to that country, and particularly to Dantzick, where the new duties laid by the King of Pruſſia amount to almoſt a prohibition, it is ſaid, that the States General are endeavouring to make good this deficiency, by adopting a ſcheme that has been propoſed to them, of raiſing all ſorts of corn, but wheat in particular, at the Cape of Good Hope; the ſoil of which country is peculiarly fertile, and promiſes a crop equal to what comes from Zealand, which has always been held in great eſtimation. A great number of Farmers, well verſed in agriculture, it is ſaid, are to be encouraged to go and ſettle in that country; by which means it is not to be doubted, that in three years time we ſhall have a plentiful ſupply of corn from thence."

The reaſon aſſigned for Lord Harcourt's going to Ireland ſo long before the meeting of the Parliament is, to facilitate the meaſure of the union with this kingdom; a meaſure on which the Miniſtry have greatly ſet their hearts, notwithſtanding its evident repugnance to popularity.

Nov. 14. The miſrepreſentations of the Swediſh affairs have ariſen from ignorance, as often as from malice. Thoſe who talk of a ſtanding revenue, obtained by the King, know nothing of the internal policy of that government; and they that would draw invidious compariſons, between our auguſt Sovereign and that Monarch, ſhould firſt inform themſelves of the eſſential conſtitution of the kingdom they govern. In England a revenue is to be raiſed by taxes every year. The army is to be paid from this, &c. but in Sweden an eſtate in land is annexed to every office in the army, even the ſmalleſt; it is ſo in other inſtances, and therefore nothing can be more childiſh than to expect or fear like conſequences from unlike premiſes: We are ſorry to ſay farther, that it is wicked (though it be ineffectual wickedneſs) to attempt to create ill blood toward a Sovereign in perfect friendſhip with us, and perfectly diſpoſed to continue ſo, who, from his virtues and his ſtrength, is an ally to be courted by the greateſt nation in the world.

At the Court of Common Council, held yeſterday at Guildhall, the Lord Mayor charged Mr. Wilkes with writing the inflammatory paragraphs, which were inſerted in the Papers in the courſe of laſt week. Mr. Wilkes told his Lordſhip, whatever he wrote was in his own hand, and gave the Printer power to give up the Author; and aſſured him, whatever he wrote he would ſupport as a Gentleman, in that Court, or any other place, if required: Upon which the Lord Mayor deſired Mr. Woodfall might be ſent for to be examined at the bar. Many in the Court conſidering that mode as arbitrary, and that the Court had no power to compel him, his Lordſhip gave it up.

Nov. 24. Letters from Senegal mention, that a violent ſhock of an earthquake had lately been felt at Goree, on the coaſt of Africa, in the poſſeſſion of the French, which had choaked up the mouth of the harbour, ſo much as to render the navigation very dangerous.

Extract of a Letter from Vienna, November 3.

"The Imperial Court have for this month paſt been conſtantly deliberating upon ways and means to prevent a famine, which begins to threaten the hereditary dominions. The beſt wheat bread is ſold here at three-pence halfpenny per pound, and rye bread proportionably dear. The poorer ſort of people are not able to purchaſe even that latter bread; ſo that their whole ſubſiſtence is potatoes, and even they are advanced in price double to what it was laſt winter.

"The common fuel of the Germans is turf, and that too is grown ſo dear, that the middling claſs of people find the utmoſt difficulty in obtaining it; as to the poor, they are obliged to go without. Their diſtreſs is great, and very affecting. The Emperor has therefore come to a reſolution effectually to remedy theſe evils, and has in conſequence iſſued a placart, prohibiting the exportation of any kind of proviſions out of the hereditary dominions; and another, by which rewards are offered to thoſe Farmers, &c. who bring the greateſt quantity of grain, cattle, &c. But this alſo proves only a temporary palliative, for though theſe meaſures have been attended with ſome good conſequences, yet they are too ſlow to be immediately of benefit to the poor."

Extract of a Letter from Tercera, one of the Azores, or Weſtern Iſlands, October 2.

"Yeſterday morning, between four and five o'clock, a violent ſtorm of wind S. S. E. came on, and raiſed the ſea to ſuch a height, that it broke over a neck of land, whereon ſtood the town of Amidas, and laid great part of it under water, even as high as the firſt floors, and it was with the utmoſt difficulty men, women and children, ſaved their lives. The town was full of water before it was diſcovered, when the inhabitants were immediately alarmed. A more ſhocking ſcene was never beheld: Men and women riſking their lives in the torrent of water to ſave their children, and the ſhrieks of the whole were ſufficient to pierce the moſt obdurate heart. Several people have loſt their all, and the damage done exceeds 30,000 moidores."

We hear that a prevention of the exportation of horſes, ſheep, and other live cattle to France, will be taken under conſideration by a great aſſembly.

Extract of a Letter from Southampton, November 20.

"An information having been given, that a great quantity of India goods were concealed on board a ſhip of war at Portſmouth, the Officers of the Cuſtom-houſe went yeſterday to ſearch, but were refuſed the liberty of coming on board; they therefore ſet a double guard over the ſhip, till an expreſs could bring orders from the Board; and, on its arrival with the proper authorities, they proceeded in their ſearch, and found goods to the amount of above 2000 l. The Officers thought it their duty to ſeize the ſhip, and immediately put the broad R on it. The information was laid by a ſailor, who had received a ſevere flogging for bringing a bladder of gin on board.

Letters from Dantzick ſay, "his Pruſſian Majeſty, now our Sovereign, is making this place his principal magazine for corn. Such quanties of which have arrived here within theſe few days, that we know not where to put it."

It is ſaid, that there are upwards of 100 ſhips of force now in the ſeveral ports of this kingdom, ready to put to ſea at an hour's notice, owing to the good management of Lord Sandwich; whereas when the laſt war broke out, we could not muſter above 40 ſail, and many of them in a very indifferent ſituation.

An eſtimate of the expences of his Majeſty's navy ſince the firſt of January 1769, we hear, is now making out, in order to be laid before the Houſe of Commons.

They write from Toulon, that ſome of the fortifications in the harbour have been lately blown up, and it is much feared by deſign.

Dec. 10. The four following noble perſonages, we hear, are ſoon to be raiſed to the dignity of Marquiſſes, viz. the Earls of Guildford, Briſtol, and Hertford, and Viſcount Townſend.

Dec. 16. It is ſaid, on good foundation, that Mr. Wilkes has an offer of a Government abroad; and that his real friends have given their opinions, that it ſhould be accepted.

Sir Charles Knowles is ſaid to be recalled from the Court of Peterſburgh, where that experienced Officer has long exerted his great abilities for the improvement of the Ruſſian Marine.

Dec. 19. One cauſe of the preſent high price of proviſions ariſes from the luxurious cuſtom, lately introduced, of drinking rich ſoups in the forenoon, which is now become ſo faſhionable, that it is calculated, upon very good *data*, no leſs than five thouſand pound weight of butchers meat is conſumed weekly upon that occaſion in the different Taverns, Eating-houſes, Paſtry-cook ſhops, and other places of entertainment in this metropolis.

By the Captains Moore and Wright, arrived here laſt Night from South-Carolina, we have the following Advices.

LONDON, *December* 21.

YESTERDAY the Count de Malzham, Ambaſſador from the Court of Pruſſia arrived here from that Kingdom.

Thurſday laſt came on in the Court of Chancery, a final hearing of the Lead-mine cauſe, between Lord Pomfret and Mr. Smith, of Gray's-inn, when the Court ordered his Lordſhip's ſuit to be diſmiſſed with coſts. During the five years the above cauſe was in litigation, there were three ſeveral appeals to the Houſe of Lords. The two firſt were actually heard, and the third withdrawn only a few days ago; beſides which, there have alſo been two trials at law, one of them at bar, each of which laſted two whole days; and the whole coſts of each party are ſaid to amount to little leſs than Ten Thouſand Pounds.

At the laſt Board of Admiralty, the ſtationing of the men of war now in the different dock-yards was taken into conſideration, and fixed, and orders were ſent to the Commiſſioners of each yard for carrying the ſame into execution.

This day his Majeſty went to the Houſe of Peers, and gave the Royal Aſſent to the following Bills, viz. The Bill for continuing the Duties on Malt, Mum, Cyder and Perry, for the year 1773; The Bill for allowing the free importation of Rice into this kingdom, from any of his Majeſty's colonies in America, for a limited time, and for encouraging the making of Starch from Rice; The Bill to reſtrain the Eaſt-India Company, for a limited time, from making any appointment of Commiſſioners for ſuperintending and regulating the Company's affairs at their Preſidencies in the Eaſt-Indies; and to ſuch other Bills as were ready.

The Parliament will adjourn on Wedneſday, for the Holidays, till Tueſday, the 19th of January next.

By the report from the Secret Committee it appears, that a certain great Company have now in their warehouſes no leſs than 16,000,000 pounds of tea; a quantity more than ſufficient to anſwer the ſale of three ſucceeding years. It likewiſe appears, that the value of the Company's eſtates in the city of London, that is, the India-houſe, and the different warehouſes, as eſtimated by a Surveyor, expreſly employed for the purpoſe, amount to about 214,000 l. It is now beyond queſtion, that the whole amount of the Company's neat ſtock, after paying all their debts, will fall ſhort half a million, unleſs Government ſhould agree to give them a compenſation for their territorial revenues, or reimburſe them for the vaſt ſums laid out on the fortifications in Bengal. Should the former be the caſe, the Proprietors will not divide twenty per cent. even on the original ſtock, which would not amount to twelve per cent. according to the current price.

On Saturday the long depending cauſe between the Colony of Connecticut and the Mohegan Indians, for ſettling the limits or boundaries, which has been in a courſe of litigation upwards of thirty years, was determined in favour of the Colony, by the Lords of his Majeſty's Privy Council, at the Cockpit, Whitehall.

CHARLES-TOWN (*in South-Carolina*) *Feb.* 8.

His Excellency Sir James Wright, Baronet, Governor in Chief, &c. of his Majeſty's Province of Georgia, with his two Daughters, arrived here on Thurſday laſt, in the Eagle Packet-boat, Captain Nichols, from Falmouth, and we hear his Excellency ſets out To-morrow for his Government, where he is univerſally beloved and eſteemed.

We hear his Excellency Sir James Wright, and the Honourable John Stuart, Superintendant of Indian Affairs, have received his Majeſty's final Orders regarding the large Tract of Land, propoſed to be ceded by the Indians for the Payment of their Debts to the Traders; and that thoſe Gentlemen propoſe holding a Congreſs with the Cherokee and Creek Indians ſome Time in May or June next, to negociate a Ceſſion to his Majeſty of the ſaid Lands, which, in that Event, are to be added to the Province of Georgia.

Feb. 12. The Commons Houſe of Aſſembly of Georgia hath paſſed an Ordinance, appointing Dr. Franklin to be Agent for that Province, in Great-Britain, and another, appointing Grey Elliott, Eſq; to the ſame Office, in caſe of Dr. Franklin's Abſence from Great-Britain.

The Brigantine Georgia Packet, lately arrived at Savannah, from Philadelphia, was ordered to perform ſtrict Quarantine, with all the Paſſengers, one of them being infected with the Small-Pox.

ST. GEORGE (in GRENADA) *January* 16.

By the liſt taken laſt year, by the officers of the revenue in Martinico, there were found to be in that iſland, 11,168 whites, old and young, of both ſexes; 2989 free quartoons, muſtize, mulattoes, &c. &c. 72,928 ſlaves, whereof 46,400 paid taxes, and 370 were run-a-ways; 269 ſugar plantations; 105 water-mills; 173 cattle-mills; 18 wind-mills, and 12,291 quarres of land planted with canes; 1957 plantations in coffee, cocoa, cotton, caſſada, &c. 3878 horſes and mares; 11,595 horned cattle; 14,312 ſheep, goats and hogs; 219 aſſes, and 4334 mules. On comparing the above liſt with that of 1771, there appears to be an increaſe in that colony of 1161 ſouls.

One hundred and twenty-nine veſſels arrived laſt year in Martinico from France, and two from the coaſt of Guinea, whoſe cargoes conſiſted of no more than 118 ſlaves; and 716 ſoldiers, ſailors and poor people, died in the hoſpitals of St. Pierre and Fort-Royal.

According to the liſts taken in St. Lucie, laſt year, there were found to be 2450 white inhabitants, old and young, of both ſexes; 800 free mulattoes, &c. 12,317 ſlaves, 8000 whereof paid taxes; 38 ſugar plantations; 17 water-mills; 18 cattle-mills; 3 wind-mills, and 1006 quarres of land in canes; 550 plantations in coffee, cocoa, cotton, caſſada, &c. 946 horſes and mules; 70 aſſes; 2500 horned cattle, and 9000 ſheep and goats.

BOSTON, *February* 18.

Laſt Friday the following Meſſage from the Houſe of Repreſentatives was carried to his Excellency the Governor, by Mr. Hancock, Mr. Gerry, Dr. Holten, Captain Brown, of Watertown, Mr. Philips, Mr. Gorham, Major Thayer, Captain Heath, and Captain Gardiner.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

YOUR Meſſage of the 4th Inſtant informs this Houſe, that his Majeſty has been pleaſed to order, that Salaries ſhall be allowed to the Juſtices of the Superior Court of this Province.

We conceive that no Judge, who has a due Regard to Juſtice, or even to his own Character, would chooſe to be placed under ſuch an undue Bias as they muſt be under, in the Opinion of this Houſe, by accepting of, and becoming dependant for, their Salaries upon the Crown.

Had not his Majeſty been miſinformed, with reſpect to the Conſtitution and Appointment of our Judges, by thoſe who adviſed to this Meaſure, we are perſuaded he would never have paſſed ſuch an Order; as he was pleaſed to declare upon his Acceſſion to the Throne, that "he looked upon the Independence and Uprightneſs of the Judges as eſſential to the impartial Adminiſtration of Juſtice, as one of the beſt Securities of the Rights and Liberties of his Subjects, and as moſt conducive to the Honour of the Crown."

Your Excellency's Precaution to prevent all Claim from the Province for any Services, for which the Juſtices may alſo be entitled to a Salary from the King, is comparatively of very ſmall Conſideration with us.

When we conſider the many Attempts that have been made, effectually to render null and void thoſe Clauſes in our Charter, upon which the Freedom of our Conſtitution depends, we ſhould be loſt to all public Feeling, ſhould we not manifeſt a juſt Reſentment. We are more and more convinced, that it has been the Deſign of Adminiſtration totally to ſubvert the Conſtitution, and introduce an arbitrary Government into this Province: And we cannot wonder that the Apprehenſions of this People are thoroughly awakened.

We wait with Impatience to know, and hope your Excellency will very ſoon be able to aſſure us, that the Juſtices will utterly refuſe ever to accept of Support, in a Manner ſo juſtly obnoxious to the diſintereſted and judicious Part of the good People of this Province; being repugnant to the Charter, and utterly inconſiſtent with the Safety of the Rights, Liberties and Properties, of the People."

There were 91 *Members preſent when this Meſſage was brought into the Houſe, and it paſſed by a Majority of* 81.

"If the Governor has ſigned the Grants of the General Aſſembly to the Judges of the Superior Court, as it is ſaid he has, what will it avail! as long as the Decree is gone forth, that they ſhall receive the Grants of the Crown for their Support at preſent or in future, whenever they pleaſe! Let us have an Anſwer to this."

Captain Welſhman, in a Snow, from London, arrived here ſince our laſt, having had 13 Weeks Paſſage. We hear he was beating upon this Coaſt upwards of a Month; and that he met with a Coaſting Schooner, belonging to Newbury Port, in great Diſtreſs, having been without Proviſions ſeveral Days. Captain Welſhman gave them ſome Proviſions and put two of his Hands on board, who aſſiſted in carrying the Schooner ſafe into Port:---The People on board the Schooner informed them, that they ſaw a Coaſting Sloop, with a white Bottom, which threw out a Signal of Diſtreſs, but a heavy Sea coming, overſet the Sloop, whereby all the People in her periſhed.

NEW-YORK, *February* 25.

Thurſday laſt Captain Duncan arrived here, in 18 Days, from Dominica, who informs us, that the Brig Induſtry, Captain Cuſhon, from Boſton for South-Carolina, having on the 18th of January, in Lat. 45:40, met with a violent Gale of Wind, in which he loſt both his Top-Maſts, and one Man overboard, was obliged to ſtand for the Weſt-Indies, and put into that Iſland; and that a Brig, from Liverpool for Virginia, had alſo put into Dominica.

The firſt Inſtant, Captain Duncan ſpoke with Captain Craig, from St. Vincents for Philadelphia; and the next Day, in Lat. 18, Long. 65, with a Snow, from South-Carolina for St. Croix.

Our laſt Advices from St. Vincents are, that Col. Walch, with 6 Men, having penetrated too far into the Charaibs Country, were attacked by them, and after a moſt noble Defence were all killed on the Spot; that the Charaibs had ſent a Meſſenger to Col. Dalrymple to know what Terms he would give them, but that the Anſwer ſent them by the Col. was not known by the laſt Letters from thence, which are as late as the 28th of January.

[The Weather having been on the 21ſt and 22d Inſtant remarkably cold, the following Obſervations may be acceptable to our Readers; there never was known before in this Place, ſo great a Quantity of frozen Wine, Strong Beer, &c.]

The Mercury in Farenheit's Thermometer, placed in an open Window, in King's College, on Sunday,

At 8 A. M.	was at	-----	2 Degrees
--- 10 A. M.	---	----	4 Deg.
--- 12 -------	---	----	0 Deg.
--- 2 P. M.	---	----	1 Deg. below (0)
--- 10 P. M.	---	----	4 Deg. below (0)
from 12 to 5 on Monday Morning			6 Deg. below (0)

Which was 38 Degrees below the freezing Point, which is at 32 Degrees above (0)

By which it appears, that the Weather was colder by 2 Deg. than the remarkable 1ſt of January 1764, which was reckoned the coldeſt then in the Memory of the oldeſt Men here.

A Glaſs of Madeira froze to the Centre in 3 Minutes.

Monday at 8 A. M.	------	2 Degrees above (0)
--------- 10 A. M.	------	4 Deg.

March 1. Laſt Week his Excellency our Governor ordered 100 Cords of Fire Wood to be diſtributed amongſt the Poor of this City, the greateſt Part of which the Indigent have already received from his bountiful Hand.

Our Harbour was ſo full of Ice laſt Thurſday, that many of the Inhabitants of this City walked over the Eaſt River to Long-Iſland, and back again, and by the falling of a little Rain on Thurſday Night, ſcarce any Ice was to be ſeen the next Morning.

On Sunday Evening, the 24th of January, a Man, who calls himſelf Iſaac Way, ſays he was born in Pennſylvania, and brought up in Philadelphia, appeared to be between 30 and 40 Years of Age, came to the Houſe of one Nathan Burrill, jun. at Norwalk, in Connecticut, and to Appearance ſeemed to be much diſordered in Body and Mind; he was put to Bed, and a Phyſician procured, but about Midnight appeared to be much worſe, at which Time he got up, put on his Cloaths, and went out; ſome of the Family was immediately diſpatched in Search of him with a Candle and Lanthorn, but could not find him until the next Morning about 7 o'Clock, when he was about three Miles Diſtance. Having taken him, and got him into a Houſe, he appeared to be jealous of a Conſpiracy againſt him, and getting a Penknife in his Hand, made a Paſs at one of the Company, whom he wounded conſiderably, but the Knife hitting the Breaſt Bone juſt at the Pit of the Stomach, prevented its penetrating ſo as to give a mortal Wound. He was thereupon, by Order of Authority, committed to Fairfield County Goal, in Connecticut, where he ſoon turned quite delirious, and being ſuſpicious of being murdered, he embraced the firſt Opportunity, and cut his own Throat with a Caſe Knife, but having ſpeedy Aſſiſtance from a Surgeon, it was ſewed up, and prevented from proving mortal.---He was dreſſed in a Suit of white or light

coloured Cloth Cloaths, had a Pair of Silk, and a Pair of white Cotton Stockings with him, wore his own light-brown ſtraight ſhort Hair, thin viſaged, of a light Complexion, ſlim bodied, and about 5 Feet 9 or 10 Inches high: He appeared to have been bred a Gentleman; has left in Mr. Burrill's Cuſtody, a large black and white pied Horſe, about 15 Hands high, not ſhod, a natural pacer. Some Perſons have underſtood that he belongs to Maryland, and came from New-Haven. He had ſome Money, and four or five Shirts with him. He remains in Fairfield Goal, quite diſtracted.

On Tueſday the 23d ultimo, departed this Life, much lamented, after a ſhort Illneſs, in the 32d Year of his Age, Captain ROBERT ROGERS, of the firſt Battalion of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, Son of the late Captain Rogers, of the Eighth, or Queen's Regiment of Foot:----He was a Gentleman of a very amiable Diſpoſition, and much beloved and reſpected by all his Acquaintance. By his Death his Majeſty has loſt a brave and experienced Officer, and the Public a worthy Member of Society. His Remains, on the Thurſday following, were conveyed to the Grave, in Trinity Church Yard, with all the Military Honours uſual on ſuch melancholy Occaſions. Beſides the Officers of the Army, and the Militia, a Number of reſpectable Gentlemen of the City, with the Clergy of different Denominations, attended the Funeral, which was conducted with a Solemnity, that greatly affected all preſent. He has left behind him a ſorrowful Widow, and three Children, to lament the Loſs of an affectionate Huſband, and a tender Parent.

Captain Roſs, in a Schooner from Marblehead for Philadelphia, being drove from the Capes of Delaware, got into the Narrows laſt Tueſday, and after being three Days among the Ice in our Bay, came into the Harbour Saturday laſt, having loſt an Anchor and Cable.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 3.

On Friday laſt died, in the 73d Year of his Age, CALEB CASH, Eſq; who for many Years paſt hath held the Office of Coroner for this City and County, and, on every Occaſion, ſhewed himſelf an upright Man.----His Remains were on Sunday reſpectfully interred in Chriſt Church Burying-Ground.

His HONOUR the GOVERNOR hath been pleaſed to appoint Mr. JOHN KNIGHT, Coroner of this City and County, in the Room of CALEB CASH, Eſq; deceaſed.

MARRIED, Mr. CALEB EMLEN, Merchant, to Miſs POLLY WARDER, both of this City.

The Mercury in Farenheit's Thermometer, placed in open Air, in Philadelphia, the 21ſt and 22d of February laſt, ſtood as follows, viz. 21ſt, at 2 P. M. 8° above (0)
at 4 P. M. 7°
at 6 P. M. 5°
at 10 P. M. 1°
22d, at 6 A. M. 0, or 32° below freezing Point.
at Noon, 11° above (0)
at 6 P. M. 14° above (0)
at 10 P. M. 11° above (0)

The above Heights of the Mercury were taken at the Eaſt Side of the City.

Farenheit's Thermometer, placed out in the open Air, at the Weſt Side of the City (and expoſed all Night) ſtood, in the Morning of the 22d, at Six o'Clock, at 4° below (0) or 36° below freezing Point.

Another Gentleman has favoured us with the following Obſervations. The Mercury in a Thermometer, placed in the open Air, on Sunday, the 21ſt ult. at Three o'Clock, P. M. was at 5° of Farenheit's Scale, Wind at N. W. and blowing freſh. At Nine o'Clock the ſucceeding Morning, it fell down to (0).-----A Glaſs of ſtrong Wine, which had been left in the Window of my Parlour, and within 8 or 9 Feet of a Chimney, wherein had been a ſtrong Hickory Fire the whole Evening till Midnight, was congealed to the Conſiſtence of Snow, from Top to Bottom, by Morning. The Thermometer, with which theſe Obſervations were made, was conſtructed by Nairne, and is an approved One.

Monday laſt ſeveral Veſſels came up to Town, that had been detained below by the Ice.

To JOHN JOHNSON, *and* THOMAS NEDROE.

OUR Paper of the 17th ult. we think, muſt convince the candid Public, that we had no Intention of entering into a Paper Conteſt. Altho' our Characters had been ſcandalouſly traduced, yet we mentioned no Names, but only endeavoured, in the moſt *ſimple* and *modeſt* Manner in our Power, to refute the Charges that had been brought againſt us, by acquainting the Public, that JOHN MARTIN (whom it had been ſaid we had ſent *beyond Sea*, to get his Eſtate into our Hands) had returned about the Time he had propoſed, and that we had ſettled with him every Thing entruſted to our Care during his Abſence, in the fulleſt and faireſt Manner, and in the Preſence of three Men of Reputation. We could not imagine this honeſt Endeavour to juſtify ourſelves would give you Offence; and if your own Conſciences would have let you reſt from declaring to the Public, that you were principally the Men who had thus vilified our Characters, we ſhould have left you to the Reflections of your own Minds in this Matter. Had it been our Intention to hold you up to Public View in the Light you deſerved, we had much to ſay, and were under no Apprehenſions of having our Conduct and yours compared together in this Buſineſs. We might have repreſented you, as not only unjuſtly detaining in your Hands a very conſiderable Part of the Eſtate of the ſaid *John Martin*, and his Wife, but endeavouring, by a *ſpecial Law*, to get the Whole into your Power, ſo as to render her dependant on yourſelves for her daily Bread, and to deprive him, *unheard* and *abſent*, of his Marriage Rights, and whole Property. And in ſuch Caſe we might have left the Public to judge, whether we deſerved Blame by endeavouring to protect from your *Avarice*, not only an helpleſs Woman, but a Man, who is Son-in-Law to one of us, and a near Relation to the other.

As we are not ſo *blind* but that we can perceive your Art, as well as Cowardice, in endeavouring to ſhelter yourſelves behind ſo reſpectable a Body as the late Aſſembly of this Province, ſo neither are we ſo *weak* as to give you the Advantage you propoſe thereby. Though we are far from thinking any Public Bodies infallible, or right in every Meaſure, our Principles have always made us more ready to defend the Conduct of our Repreſentatives, than to ſeek Matter of Accuſation againſt them. As to the Part the late Aſſembly acted in this Matter, the Doors of their Houſe were open, and the Public have long ſince formed their Judgment of it. Although we are not denying but the Majority of that Body may have thought the Meaſure they propoſed *proper*, yet it was not without the moſt powerful Arguments to the contrary, as well from able Lawyers employed on the Occaſion, as from ſome of the ableſt and moſt reſpectful Members of their own Houſe. If the Marriage, as the Bill ſet forth, was only a "pretended Marriage," it required no ſpecial Interpoſition of the Legiſlature to "make it void," and it would have been *decent* in you, to have ſuppoſed the other Branch of the Legiſlature to have exerciſed ſome Judgment and Conſcience alſo, by refuſing *Aſſent* to ſuch a Bill, inſtead of calling their Negative a *Reprieve* to us. For ſurely it is a Matter of high Concern to all the Freemen of Pennſylvania, to have a Man and his Wife, branded, by a *ſpecial Law*, as *Idiots* and *unheard* and *unexamined*, branded, by a *ſpecial Law*, as *Idiots* and *Lunaticks*, incapable to conduct their own Affairs, and their Eſtates veſted in a few covetous Perſons, calling themſelves by the ſoft and kind Names of "Friends and neareſt Relations."

Since, in your Publication, you have ſet us an Example by Way of *Queries*, you will ſuffer us to preſent you with ſome *Queries* in Return.

Firſt. Was not *John Martin*'s intended Marriage with his preſent Wife *Rebecca Martin*, known publicly, for a conſiderable Time before it was celebrated, and was not you (John Johnſon) invited, as her Brother, to be preſent at the Wedding?

Second. If you then thought her *inſane*, Why did you not appear, and forbid the Magiſtrate to perform the Marriage Ceremony? And where was your Conſcience to ſuffer ſuch a Proſtitution, without remonſtrating againſt it?

Third. Is it not evident, that if you and a few more "dear *Relations* and *Friends*" could ſhare among you the Eſtate, you would be content to have Infamy brought on your Siſter and Family, and to have her conſidered as any Thing with reſpect to John Martin, rather than as his Wife?

Fourth. Why did you meanly delay preſenting your Petition to the Aſſembly till *John Martin* was abſent from his Country, and was you not influenced in your whole Conduct in this Buſineſs, by your Apprehenſions of being obliged to ſurrender up to the Amount of £1800 in Bonds, &c. belonging to this Couple?

We are unwilling to lengthen out this Diſpute with you, and till you can anſwer theſe *Queries* to the public Satisfaction, we ſhall think you unworthy of our further Notice.

EDWARD MILNER,
March 1, 1773. JACOB HALL.

PRICE CURRENT *of the following* GOODS *in* Philadelphia.

Flour 20s. Wheat 8s. Indian Corn 3s. 6d. Ship Bread 19s. Middling Ditto 32s. White Ditto 60s. Pipe Staves 9l. Barrel Ditto 3l. Hogſhead Ditto 6l. Red Oak Ditto 4l. 10s. Iriſh Beef 3l. 5s. Country Ditto 2l. 15s. Pork 4l. 10s. Weſt-India Rum 3s. 6d. New-England Ditto 2s. 3d. Pennſylvania Ditto 2s. 3d. Madeira Wine 40l. to 70l. Muſcovado Sugar 40s. to 56s. Melaſſes 23d. Pennſylvania Loaf Sugar 11d. Pitch 16s. Tar 15s. Turpentine 18s. Rice 18s. Liſbon Salt 21d. Bohea Tea 4s. Hemp 6d. Cotton 16d. Bar-Iron 27l. Pig Ditto 8l. 10s.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*. INWARD ENTRIES.

NONE.

OUTWARDS. Schooner Becky, R. Harris, for Georgia. Schooner Catherine, J. Mullowny, for Halifax.

CLEARED. NONE.

TO BE SOLD,

A DUTCH SERVANT GIRL, who has about four Years to ſerve, and can be well recommended for her Honeſty and Sobriety. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ¶

JUST IMPORTED in the Brig William, from London, and to be SOLD, by

JACOB WINEY,

At his ſtore, in Second-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets,

A LARGE quantity of (8 and 9 handed) German ſcythes, and cutting knives, of the largeſt kind; he has alſo a ſmall aſſortment of DRY GOODS on hand, ſuitable to the approaching ſeaſon; all which he will ſell very low, for caſh only, as he purpoſes declining the dry goods buſineſs. He likewiſe has to diſpoſe of, old Madeira, Liſbon, Teneriffe, and Malaga WINES, as uſual. *March* 1, 1773. ¶

PROPOSALS for Printing, by SUBSCRIPTION,

THE WORKS of FLAVIUS JOSEPHUS, in four vols. large octavo, at the moderate price of Seven Shillings each vol. Pennſylvania money, ſewed in blue boards, or Nine Shillings, neatly bound and lettered. The London edition is ſold for 54s. The firſt volume is in great forwardneſs in the preſs, and is printed on a good American paper, and in a clear neat and elegant type. Each volume as ſoon as publiſhed to be delivered to the ſubſcribers. Each ſubſcriber's name to be printed in the beginning of the fourth volume. No money is expected but on delivery of each volume.

To my worthy ſubſcribers. The encouragement I have received from you, in this undertaking, obliges me in gratitude to return you my hearty thanks, and it will be my particular care and attention to render this publication ſatisfactory in every reſpect. I am, with much eſteem, your humble ſervant,

JOHN M'GIBBONS.

The firſt volume is in great forwardneſs, and the ſecond is preparing for the preſs. Notice will be given in the news-papers, when each volume is publiſhed. Thoſe who have a diſpoſition to promote the advancement of uſeful literature, are requeſted to be ſpeedy, by giving in their names as intentional ſubſcribers. Subſcriptions are taken in by Meſſieurs William and Thomas Bradford, Mr. John Dunlap, and Mr. Joſeph Cruckſhank, at their Printing Offices, and Mr. Robert Aitken, at his Book-Store, in Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia; Mr. Abraham Hunt, in Trenton; and Mr. William Hick, in Princeton. §

Philadelphia, February 25, 1773.

TO BE SOLD,

A TWO ſtory brick HOUSE, four rooms on a floor, with the LOT, and the benefit of a five feet alley the whole length of the lot, now in the tenure of Charles Wilſon, and John Mingail; alſo a lot; fronting Coates's alley, in this city, joining the above houſe. Likewiſe a corner lot, in Front-ſtreet continued, in the Northern Liberties, between Jacob Leib and William Coates's. And another corner lot, fronting Brown's-ſtreet and the old York road, in the Northern Liberties, which is laid out in ſmall lots, to ſuit the purchaſers.

Alſo to be ſold, a tract of land, at Whiteclay-creek, in New-Caſtle County, containing above 100 acres, 30 whereof are good drained meadow, under good bank, and for years paſt has had great applauſe for producing large crops, the remainder is rich well timbered land, between 30 and 40 acres will make good watered meadow when cleared. The front of this land is high, and commands a fine proſpect, and the creek is ſo deep, that ſhips of 200 tons burthen have been built there, and brought away without difficulty; a ſloop, carrying 33 cords of green wood, tended there one ſeaſon, ſhe never carried leſs than 27 cords, and when properly worked never miſſed getting from that landing to the river Delaware in one tide. As this is the neareſt landing to Lancaſter and the back counties of ſuch a depth of water, which, with the pleaſantneſs of its ſituation, will admit of great improvements for trade or landings; it will be ſold together, or divided into lots, as it may ſuit the purchaſers. Whoever inclines to purchaſe the whole, or any of the lots, may know the terms, by applying to RICHARD DENNIS. ¶

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER, at PUBLIC VENDUE, the 23d of March, between the hours of twelve and four o'clock in the afternoon, at the ſign of the Red Lion, in Bucks County, on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Briſtol, and about 12 miles from this city,

A GREAT variety of STOCK, and Implements of Huſbandry, conſiſting of waggons, carts, plows, harrows, gears of all kinds, horſes, cows, ſheep, hogs, and ſundry other things, too tedious to mention. An inventory of the whole to be ſeen at the above place, at any time before the ſale. Six months credit will be given to the purchaſers, they giving ſecurity, if required, by ALEXANDER ANDERSON. ¶

TO BE LETT,

And entered on the beginning of April next,

A PLANTATION, ſituate in Eaſt Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, at Little Brandywine Creek, on which is a convenient dwelling-houſe, with four rooms on a floor, a ſtone-houſe, barn and ſtables, a good bearing orchard, a large quantity of watered meadow, and the upland as good perhaps as any in that part of the country, with a good and convenient ſaw-mill, all in tenantable repair.

Likewiſe to be LETT, *for a term of years, a convenient fulling-mill, adjoining ſaid plantation, on ſaid creek; theſe places have always been deemed a healthy ſituation. Any perſon inclining to rent the ſaid places, may view the premiſes, and, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living at the corner of Arch and Fifth-ſtreets, Philadelphia, may know the terms.* WILLIAM ROLSTON. §

RUN away from his bail, the 19th of July laſt, a certain David Martin, a Scotchman, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, a ſtout well made fellow, of a fairiſh complexion, has black curled hair, a little long viſaged, with a bow noſe; had on, when he went away, an old wool hat, hom made ſhirt, blue woollen trowſers, a lappelled ſtriped lincey jacket, good ſhoes, and braſs buckles, a lover of ſtrong drink; has been on board a man of war, which he deſerted from, and is very apt to talk of it when in liquor. Whoever takes him up, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſhall have a reward of Four Dollars, and if brought to Newport, in New-Caſtle county, ſhall have reaſonable charges, paid by SOLOMON SPRINGER. §

By AUTHORITY,
By the AMERICAN COMPANY,
At the THEATRE in SOUTHWARK, THIS EVENING,
will be preſented A DRAMATIC ROMANCE,
NEVER PERFORMED THERE, called

CYMON.

Cymon, by Mr. HALLAM,
Merlin, by Mr. GOODMAN,
Linco, by Mr. WOOLLS,
Dorus, by Mr. MORRIS,
Damon, by Mr. WALL,
Dorilas, by Mr. BYERLEY,
Cupid, by Miſs STORER,
Firſt Demon of Revenge, by Mr. WOOLLS,
Urganda, by Mrs. MORRIS,
Fatima, by Mrs. HENRY,
Firſt Shepherdeſs, by Miſs STORER,
Second Shepherdeſs, by Miſs RICHARDSON,
Dorcas, by Miſs RICHARDSON,
Sylvia, by Miſs HALLAM.

TO CONCLUDE WITH A
PROCESSION
Of the DIFFERENT ORDERS of
CHIVALRY;
AND THE
SHEPHERDS of ARCADIA.
With a SETT of
TRANSPARENT SCENES.
DANCING, by Mr. FRANCIS,

TICKETS, without which no Perſon can be admitted, are ſold at the Bar of the Coffee-houſe.

To be LETT for a TERM of YEARS,

by the Subſcriber hereof, and to be entered upon the firſt of April next,

A LARGE ſtone HOUSE, two ſtories high, with four rooms on a floor, ſix fire-places, two cellars and a kitchen, barn and ſtables, a good kitchen-garden, a young bearing orchard, ſeveral acres of good meadow and about 30 acres of clear land, now divided into three fields. The houſe will be rented with or without the meadow or fields, as it beſt ſuits the renter; it is commodiouſly ſituated by Lancaſter road, within a mile of the White Horſe Tavern, in Eaſt-Whiteland Townſhip, Cheſter County, very ſuitable for a ſtore-keeper or tradeſman. Any perſon inclinable to take the ſame, may apply to the owner, living adjacent. RICHARD RICHISON. §

To be SOLD, by PUBLIC VENDUE, at DURHAM, on the Third Day of MAY next,

FORTY-FOUR TRACTS of LAND, being the lands bounded on Delaware, about 40 miles from the city of Philadelphia, well known by the name of The Durham Tract, divided into ſo many convenient farms. A furnace lately built, and the *mine-hill*, which contains a very great quantity of ore, of the beſt quality, are ſituate on one of them. Many of the others are extremely well watered, and contain great plenty of the beſt lime-ſtone; ſome of the tracts are already cleared for plantations, and one of them has a large quantity of the beſt watered meadow in the province, and, on many of them, more of the like quality may be made. The land is in general good, and well adapted to the raiſing wheat, barley, &c. which may be tranſported to Philadelphia, by water, at a very reaſonable rate. A particular account of the qualities and advantages of the ſeveral tracts, with a map of the whole, will be ſhortly publiſhed.

WHEREAS JAMES HAMILTON, Shoemaker, left Glaſgow, and is ſuppoſed to have arrived on ſome Part of this Continent, in the Year 1769; if the ſaid HAMILTON be living, by applying to the Subſcriber, at the Sign of the Boot, in Leeſburg, Loudoun County, Virginia, he may hear of ſomething to his Advantage; or if any Perſon can give an Account of his being dead, their Trouble ſhall be thankfully rewarded, by ROBERT HAMILTON. *Tho.* 6 *m.*

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Horſham, laſt fall, two ſtray SHEEP, *the one a ram, and the other a ewe. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take them away.* ARCHIBALD M'CLEAN. §

For CHARLES-TOWN (SOUTH-CAROLINA)

THE BRIGANTINE
PRINCE of WALES,
WILLIAM MOORE, MASTER;

HAS excellent Accommodations for Paſſengers, and will ſail with all convenient Speed, having the greateſt Part of her Cargoe ready to go on board. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to WILLIAM FISHER, and SON, or ſaid Maſter on board, near the Old Ferry. *March* 2, 1773.

The famous HORSE LIBERTY,

IS in excellent Order, and will COVER this Seaſon, till the Firſt of Auguſt, at JOHN EMLEY's, the Sign of the Black Horſe, in BURLINGTON County, at Three Pounds the Seaſon, Thirty Shillings the ſingle Leap, or Five Pounds to inſure a Foal. The Money to be paid at the Expiration of the Seaſon, or before. Good Paſtures will be provided for the MARES, at Two Shillings and Six-pence per Week, and proper Care taken of them, by DAVID HENRY.

LIBERTY is a beautiful BAY, 8 Years old, 15 Hands and 1 Inch high, remarkable for Strength, and lofty Carriage; he was got by the noted running Horſe Dove, and Half Brother to True Britton; came of Milly; ſhe was got by old Spark, full Siſter to Col. Hopper's Packolet; her Dam was Queen Mab, got by Muſgrove's grey Arabian, a moſt beautiful Horſe; her Dam by the Hampton Court Childers, her Grandam by Governor Harriſon's Arabian, her Great Grandam by the Cheſtnut Arabian, her Great Great Grandam by Leeds, her Great Great Great Grandam was a Barb, and was the Dam of Mr. Croft's Greyhound. He ran the Four-mile Heats againſt Lath, very young, on Hempſtead-plains, Long-Iſland, and was ſuppoſed to be the greateſt Heats that ever were run in America; he was ſtrained in the Sinew of the near fore Leg, but ſince has recovered his Lameneſs ſound and well; though the Diſadvantage of travelling 200 Miles in the Dead of Winter, he beat the famous Horſe Biſhop out of 800 Dollars private Bett; in the Year 1770, he was allowed to cover 20 Mares, at Three Pounds the Seaſon, for which Colts the Owners refuſe from Forty to Eighty Pounds. ¶

BOHEMIA,

IS in excellent Order, and will COVER this Seaſon, till the Firſt of Auguſt, at JOHN DICKSON's Stable, in Salem; he formerly belonged to Thomas Hopkins, in Philadelphia; he will cover at Six Dollars the Seaſon, Three Dollars the ſingle Leap, or Four Pounds to inſure a Foal. Good Paſturage will be provided for the MARES, at Two Shillings and Six-pence per Week, and proper Care cauſed to be taken of them, by DAVID HENRY.

BOHEMIA is lofty and neat made, near 16 Hands high, is a moſt excellent Horſe for either Carriage or Saddle, and it is thought if he had been practiſed, would have been a good running Horſe; he was got by Othello, and came out of a Three-quarter Blood Mare; his Colts are in general Bays, very ſtout, and neat made, and allowed to be as fit for any Buſineſs as any Horſe's Colts on the Continent. ¶

New-York, February 15, 1773.

JAMES RIVINGTON,
BOOKSELLER, PRINTER, and STATIONER,
IN NEW-YORK,

PROPOSES to publish a Weekly NEWS-PAPER, every Thursday, differing materially in its Plan from most others now extant: He has been honoured with Encouragement from the first Personages in this Country, and now begs Leave to sollicit the public Patronage, in Behalf of

RIVINGTON's NEW-YORK GAZETTEER;
OR THE
CONNECTICUT, NEW-JERSEY, HUDSON's-RIVER, and QUEBEC WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

HE will communicate the most important Events, Foreign and Domestic; the Mercantile Interest in Arrivals, Departures and Prices Current, at Home and Abroad, will be very vigilantly attended to. The State of Learning shall be constantly reported; The best Modern Essays, and every laudable Production from Helicon, inserted; The New Inventions in Arts and Sciences, Mechanics and Manufactures, Agriculture and Natural History, together with a regular Journal of the Proceedings in Parliament, and the Speeches, which are frequently characteristic of the Orator, in and out of Administration, shall be constantly inserted; A Review of New-Books will be included, with Extracts from every deserving Performance, each crafty Attempt, with cozening Title, from the Garrets of GRUB-STREET, shall be proscribed. In short, every Particular that may contribute to the Improvement, Information and Entertainment of the Public, shall be constantly conveyed through the Channel of the NEW-YORK GAZETTEER. Under these Pretensions he will venture on this Periodical Business. All his humble Labours shall be exerted to merit that Beneficence, which has been already very graciously and liberally bestowed upon his Proposal, and the most perfect Integrity and Candour shall govern him in the Conduct of this Difficult Enterprize.

The first Number shall make its Appearance, when the Season will permit the several Post-Riders to perform their Stages regularly.

Subscriptions are received, for Mr. RIVINGTON, by Mr. NICHOLAS BROOKS, near the Coffee-House, in Market-street. Care shall be taken to send the Papers very regularly, agreeable to the Directions that may be sent.

WHEREAS there has been great Neglect, on the Part of the Owners of sundry Vessels in the Plantations, in not complying with the Act of the 7th and 8th *William* III. C. 22, and more particularly the 21st Sect. wherein it is enacted, "That no Ship's Name registered shall be afterwards changed, without registering such Ship *de novo*, which is required to be done, upon any Transfer of Property to another Port, and delivering up the former Certificate to be cancelled; and in case there be any Alteration of Property in the same Port, by the Sale of one or more Shares, in any Ship, after registering thereof, such Sale shall always be acknowledged, by Indorsement on the Certificate of the Register, before two Witnesses, in order to prove that the entire Property in such Ship remains to some of the Subjects of Great-Britain, if any Dispute arises concerning the same." And whereas all Vessels trading at, or belonging to any Port in America, the Owners or Masters of which shall omit to comply with the Directions, given in the said Act, will be liable to the same Prosecutions and Penalties, as if such Vessels were owned entirely by Foreigners. The Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs therefore give this Notice, that all Persons concerned may govern themselves accordingly.

By Order of the Commissioners,
SAMUEL MATHER, pr. Secretary.
Custom-House, Boston, 15th December, 1772.

To be SOLD, or LETT,
And may be entered upon the 25th of March, 1773,

A VALUABLE plantation and tract of land, containing about 190 acres, situate within the town bounds of Gloucester, and province of New-Jersey; on which plantation there are a convenient dwelling-house, with other buildings, for the accommodation of a family, a well of excellent water, within 25 feet of the dwelling-house, a commodious barn, with suitable partitions for the stock, and a threshing floor, a small orchard, about 27 acres of excellent meadow, along Little Timber Creek, and upwards of 100 acres of woodland. Its distance from the market of Philadelphia being but six miles, renders it very convenient for the farmer, in that he may, several times a week, dispose of his produce on the most advantageous terms. Any person inclining to purchase or rent the same, may apply to the subscriber, living in Philadelphia.

† 5*s. tbctf.* WILLIAM WHARTON.

Philadelphia, December 9, 1772.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, That, in Pursuance of an Act of Parliament, intituled, *An Act for vesting certain Estates in Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Maryland, belonging to the Proprietors of a Partnership, commonly called The Pennsylvania Land Company, in London, in Trustees, to be sold, and for other Purposes therein mentioned,* on the tenth Day of June next, at eight o' Clock in the Morning, will be exposed to Sale, to the highest and best Bidder, by Public Cant or Auction, at the Old Ferry-house, kept by JOHN HYDER, in Water-street, between Market and Mulberry-streets, in this City, the following PLANTATIONS or Tracts of LAND, in Mispillion Hundred, in the County of Kent, viz.

A Plantation or Tract of Land, containing about 450 Acres, in Possession of William Carpenter.

A Tract, containing about 14 Acres, in Possession of the Heirs of Christopher Sipple.

A Tract, containing about 115 Acres, in Possession of the Heirs of Benjamin Brown.

A Tract, containing about 99 Acres, in Possession of Edward Cox.

A Tract, containing about 89 Acres, in Possession of Moses Clampit.

A Tract, containing about 123 Acres, in Possession of James Graig.

A Tract, containing about 122 Acres, in Possession of Nahur Goddin.

A Tract, containing about 148 Acres, in Possession of Turbeth Cottenham.

A Tract, containing about 71 Acres, in Possession of William Barker.

A Tract, containing about 130 Acres, in Possession of William Barker.

A Tract, containing about 109 Acres, in Possession of Henry Sap.

A Tract, containing about 88 Acres, in Possession of Thomas and Mary Williams.

A Tract, containing about 488 Acres, in Possession of Alexander M'Donald.

A Tract, containing about 8 Acres, in Possession of Edward Elliot.

A Tract, containing about 8 Acres, in Possession of Phineas Banning.

A Tract, containing about 47 Acres, in Possession of Joseph Calloway. And,

A Tract, containing about 153 Acres, in Possession of Thomas Barker.

Persons desiring further Information respecting the Premises, are desired to apply to the Subscribers, in this City.

JACOB COOPER,
SAMUEL SHOEMAKER,
JOSHUA HOWELL,
} ATTORNIES of the Trustees.

TO BE LETT,

A MESSUAGE and PLANTATION, lying between the Country Seats of Samuel Shoemaker, Esq; and Captain M'Pherson, bounded on Schuylkill, a good Orchard, of the best chosen Fruit, Quarries of Stone, and a Shad and Herring Fishery. Enquire of JOSEPH GALLOWAY. ¶

To be SOLD,

FRUIT TREES (of the most curious and best varieties of fruit only) of pruans, plumbs, apricots, pears, and cherries, fit for planting out next ensuing spring. Enquire at the north-west corner house of Third and Race-streets, in Philadelphia, of CHRISTIAN LEHMAN.

*** Also to be sold, a TRACT of between two and three ACRES of LAND, with compleat and suitable buildings, and a large garden, with all other conveniencies thereon, either for a gentleman's country seat or for public business, situate about six miles from this city. Enquire as above. ¶

ALL persons that have any just demands against the estate of HUGH WRIGHT, late Mariner, deceased, of this city, are hereby requested to bring in their accounts, properly attested, on or before the tenth day of March next, otherwise they cannot be paid, as the Executors will at the said time give up their trust. JAMES CRAIG, ANDREW MAY, WILLIAM COFFING, Executors. ¶ *Philadelphia, February 1, 1773.*

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, in very good order, pleasantly situated in Whitpain township, about 16 miles from the city of Philadelphia, containing about 355 acres, adjoining lands of John Roberts, George Kartiner, and others; there are about 40 acres of good watered meadow, with a fine stream of water running through it, and a sufficient quantity of woodland; a large stone house, two stories high, and kitchen adjoining, with a pump of excellent water in it; a good spring-house near the dwelling, and a dairy-house over it; a smoke-house, still-house, and a building formerly occupied as a school-house, a chair-house and granary, a large stone barn, with plenty of good stabling, a cow-house extending from one end of the barn, containing 22 stalls, with a calf and sheep-house, and a large hay mow over the whole; a stone wall extending from the other end of the barn, with sheds erected for carts, plows, &c. two good apple orchards of excellent fruit, two very good gardens, one of which has a stout stone wall round it, covered with cedar; on part of said land is a stone tenement, with a smith's shop, a small orchard, and piece of meadow, now in the tenure of Edward Morgan, and letts at 14 l. per annum. The whole might suit for a gentleman's country seat, or might be divided so as to make two good farms. For terms of sale, enquire of ABRAHAM DAWES, on the premises, of JONATHAN PAUL, Miller, at Chestnut-hill, or of ROBERT TUCKNISS, Hatter, in Market-street, Philadelphia. Tbctf.

To be SOLD, or LETT on RENT or SHARES, for one, two, or three years, to an industrious man, of good character, who hath Three or Four Hundred Pounds in cash to trade with,

A GRIST and MERCHANT-MILL, known by the name of Fletcher's mill; can do a considerable share of business in the driest seasons; and a plantation, containing 100 and odd acres of land, situate in Abington, on a public road leading from Corryell's ferry, in Bucks county, to Philadelphia, 12 or 13 miles from said city, and 7 miles from several landings on Delaware river, in a good neighbourhood, and about 3 miles from Baptist, Presbyterian and Quakers meetings; at the last mentioned meeting is a free-school; about 40 acres of good plowland and meadow cleared, part of it limed last fall; the remainder of said land mostly incloſed with post and rail fence, almost new, and hath afforded pasture for eight cows and horses the two last seasons; on said plantation are erected a good dwelling-house, a well of extraordinary water near the door, a barn, having horse and cow stables under it, a milk-house over a constant spring of good water, never known to fail, a stone shed, about 40 feet long, with a trough in it to feed horses; said mill-house is 40 odd feet by 30, having 4 floors in it, two pair of stones, one pair good French burrs, double geared, two boulting-cloths, hoist Jack and Dutch fan, with a screen in it, for cleaning wheat, all which go by water, and has a pretty good run of grists, and may command a like run of merchant work. For terms, apply to JACOB PAUL, near the premises, or ROBERT PAUL, at said mills. *Second-Month 3, 1773.*

N. B. Said premises may be entered on within one month from the date of this advertisement. Persons who cannot command money sufficient to carry on a pretty good share of merchant business, need not apply. ¶

THE Subscriber hath several Tons of HAY, in a Barrack and Stacks, on his Meadow, fronting the Road leading to Gloucester-Point Ferry, and about one Mile Distance from the South Bounds of the City, which he will dispose of by the Ton or larger Quantity.
February 1, 1773. *THOMAS WHARTON.*

To be SOLD, together or separately, as may best suit the PURCHASER,

TWO BRICK HOUSES, each two stories high, with a kitchen to each, and the lots of ground thereunto belonging, on the south side of Chestnut-street, between Third and Fourth-streets; bounded westward by ground now or late of George Emlen, and eastward by a 15 feet alley; one of them is 17 feet wide, and 91 feet deep, and the other 17 feet wide, and 95 feet deep, clear of groundrent. Enquire of WILLIAM MILNOR, in Water-street, near Arch-street, or MORDECAI LEWIS, at the corner of Second and Spruce-streets.

Also to be SOLD, a three story BRICK HOUSE, 16 feet wide, with a two story brick kitchen, and a cellar under the whole, with the lot of ground thereunto belonging, containing 17 feet in breadth, and in depth 65 feet, situated on the east side of Fourth-street, a little above Market-street, and next to a house and lot of James Tilghman, Esq; subject to a groundrent of £8 2 0 per annum. Enquire of MORDECAI LEWIS. tf.

Wilmington, First Month 25, 1773.

TO THE MILLERS IN GENERAL.

THE subscriber having invented and made sundry Machines for raising Mill-stones, and turning them on their back, fit for dressing or washing in five minutes or less, by one hand only, and with safety, without hurting the plaister on burr stones, proposes to furnish any Miller with said Machine, on reasonable terms, at a short notice, by sending a line to DANIEL BYRNES, JOSEPH TATNALL, WILLIAM STARR, at Brandywine mills, or SAMUEL REYNOLDS, at Wilmington.

The above *Samuel Reynolds* has made each of the subscribers one of the said Machines, and we find them very advantageous, as the Mill-stone is taken up by them, with great ease and safety, and certainly is preferable to any method ever before invented. *Daniel Byrnes, Joseph Tatnall, William Starr.* §

N. B. As there has been a number made for people at a considerable distance, whose names and approbation are difficult to be collected, said *Reynolds* will be obliged to those that join in sentiment with the above, to favour him with a line for that purpose.

TO BE LETT for a TERM of YEARS,

THE noted HERRING FISHERY at Adam's Hollow, about a Quarter of a Mile above the Borough of Bristol, on the River Delaware. For Terms, apply to Dr. WILLIAM M'ILVAINE, living in Bristol, who has to dispose of, at very reasonable Rates, a Fuller's Screw, Crow Bar, and three Pair of Shears. *Bristol, Feb. 17, 1773.* Tbctf.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to sale, on Tuesday, the 9th of March inst. at 12 o' clock at noon (and to be struck off precisely at 3 o' clock) at the house of Albrick Bird, in Gwinedth township (commonly called the Spring-house tavern) a certain messuage or tenement, and plantation or tract of land, situated in Gwinedth township aforesaid, containing about 80 acres, be the same more or less; bounded by the great road leading to Philadelphia, and by lands of Rowland Evans, John Evans, and others; having a barn, stables, and other out-houses thereon erected; late the estate of Conrad Cline; seized and taken in execution by JUDAH FOULKE, Sheriff.

JUST PUBLISHED, and SOLD by
ROBERT MACGILL,
At the Corner of Lætitia-Court, in Market-street,

THE FASHIONABLE LOVER, a COMEDY,
By RICHARD CUMBERLAND, Author of the West-Indian,

WHERE may be had, lately published, THE WEST-INDIAN: Also THE CONQUEST OF CANADA.

N. B. Said MACGILL makes Ladies and Gentlemens Etwees, to any Size or Pattern, with or without Instruments; also carries on the BOOK-BINDING and STATIONARY Business, in the most general Manner. ¶

Philadelphia, February 8, 1773.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Persons in the Counties of Philadelphia, Chester, Bucks, Lancaster and Berks, who are indebted to the Honourable the Proprietaries for Quit-rent, that Attendance will be given at the Receiver-General's Office, in Philadelphia, from the First Day of March next to the Sixth of the same Month, for receiving the Quit-rents due in the City and County of Philadelphia; at Chester, for the County of Chester, from the Ninth of March to the Thirteenth; at Pennsbury, for the County of Bucks, from the Sixteenth to the Twentieth; at Lancaster, for the County of Lancaster, from the Twenty-second to the Twenty-seventh; and at the Town of Reading, for the County of Berks, from the Fifth to the Tenth of April next, inclusive; at which respective Times and Places, all Persons concerned are required to be punctual in discharging their Arrearages.

EDMUND PHYSICK, Receiver-General.

To be SOLD peremptorily, by public Vendue, on Monday, the 3d of May next, at 5 o' clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-house, Philadelphia, by the Executors of ADAM HOOPS, Esq; deceased,

A DWELLING-HOUSE, range of stores, and wharff, on the north side of Market-street, Philadelphia, adjoining to and extending from the house of Mr. Joseph Donaldson to the river Delaware, containing in front about 90 feet; the stores consist of three on the ground floor, two on the floor above, and a sail-loft over the whole.

ELIZABETH HOOPS, Executrix.
ROBERT HOOPS, } Executors.
DAVID HOOPS, }

The terms of payment will then be made known.

To be SOLD, by PUBLIC VENDUE, on Saturday, the sixth day of March inst. at six o' clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-house (if not sold before by private sale) the following TRACTS of LAND, belonging to the estate of JOHN VINING, deceased,

A TRACT of LAND, situate in Salem county, in the province of West New-Jersey, adjoining to the town of Salem, and extending two miles on a navigable creek, which ebbs and flows near six feet; this tract is accommodated with several good landings on said creek, distant about 30 miles from Philadelphia, and four from a glass-house, where several German families are settled; the whole tract contains 1722 acres, whereof 170 are banked meadow, producing fine grass, 176 are marsh, which may at a small expence be banked, and converted into excellent meadow for grass or hemp; 1081 acres are upland, remarkably well timbered, 81 acres are white-oak swamp, of a most luxuriant soil, and the remaining 295 acres are cleared, on which are erected a large two story brick messuage, two brick kitchens, and a large frame barn, besides several other out-houses; the whole of this land is perhaps equal to any in East or West-Jersey, as well in the fertility of the soil, as the value of the timber, and may be conveniently divided into several excellent farms, both for cultivation and grazing, with a sufficient quantity of meadow, arable and woodland to each farm. Also, a TRACT, containing about 500 acres of woodland, contiguous to the above described tract. The titles are indisputable, and the lands clear of quit-rents. Any persons inclining to purchase the whole or any part of the above described lands, before the day of sale abovementioned, may know the terms, by applying to the subscribers, Executors of the testament and last will of JOHN VINING aforesaid. BENJAMIN CREW, CHARLES RIDGELY, or BENJAMIN WYNKOOP.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers, and others, owners of marsh, swamp and cripple, on Muddy-Branch, in Little-creek Hundred, in Kent county, on Delaware, intend to exhibit a petition to the honourable House of Assembly of the Three Lower Counties on Delaware, the 31st day of March next, which will be the third day of their next session, according to their last adjournment, for a law to enable the petitioners to stop the said Branch, by erecting a bank across the same, and the low ground thereon, between the lands of William Leatherberry and John Frazier, in order to convert the said marsh, swamp and cripple, into meadow or mowing ground. Any person, or persons, having any reasons to offer, why such a law should not be obtained, are desired to attend the House for that purpose, on the day aforesaid. JOHN FRAZIER,
Feb. 12, 1773. *4 w.* CHARLES HILLYARD.

Lancaster, December 24, 1772.

THE Members of the JULIANA LIBRARY COMPANY, in Lancaster, are requested to take notice, that the next Quarterly Meeting of the Directors will be at their Library Room, in Lancaster, on Saturday, the 20th day of March next. Preparatory to which meeting, a strict examination into the state and situation of the affairs, books and effects of the company, will be had. And all those who shall then be found in arrears, as to their annual payments, longer than the time allowed by the laws of the company, will be declared to have forfeited their shares, in the books and estate of the company, and be no longer deemed members thereof; and the proper entries, without further indulgence, will then be made in the company's books to that purpose; and those who shall have and retain any of the company's books, mathematical instruments, or other effects, beyond the time the rules of the company allow, will then be dealt with accordingly. The Directors find it most for the benefit of the institution, to compel a punctual observance of the rules. The late frequent applications for admission into this company have enabled the Directors (in a manner, much to the advantage of the company) nearly, if not fully, to compleat the number heretofore agreed on to be admitted. The value of the company's effects, by several late importations and generous donations, is greatly increased, and any vacancies that may happen, by the expulsion of delinquents, will, without doubt, speedily be filled by new members, who, agreeable to the terms of their admission, are obliged to make a handsome addition to the company's stock. These particulars are mentioned, that such members as, from their distant residence, or other accidents, have not opportunities of frequently knowing the situation of the affairs of the company, may have such information as will induce them to set a just value upon their shares. *By order of the Directors.*
t.b.c. WILLIAM ATLEE, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

March 10, 1773. NUMB. 2307.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

A LIST of the NUMBERS that came up PRIZES in the SECOND CLASS of PETTIE's ISLAND CASH LOTTERY, for the BENEFIT of ST. PAUL's CHURCH.

*** Thoſe Numbers that have no Sums oppoſite to them, are Prizes of FIFTEEN SHILLINGS.

No.	Pr.	No.	Pr.	No.	Pr.	No.	Pr.	No.	Pr.	No.	Pr.	No.	Pr.	No.	Pr.	No.	Pr.	No.	Pr.	No.	Pr.	No.	Pr.	No.	Pr.	No.	Pr.	No.	Pr.
7		235		471		668		879		1082		1302		1513	30s.	1711		1935		2142		2367		2556	20s.	2740		2953		3171	
13		36		75	20s.	71		88		83		22		16		15		36		48		70		63		41		55		72	
20		39		78	30s.	78		90		84		23		17	20s.	21		38		53		75		65		43		57	30s.	77	
21		48		79		79		91		85		24		22		25		40		54		77		66		48		61		86	
23		50		82		81		92	20s.	88		30		27		26		42		56		78	20s.	67		50		63	30s.	89	
24		52		84		86		93		95		33	30s.	28		36	30s.	45		60		85		70		52		65		97	
25		54		89		88	30s.	96		99	30s.	35		30		37		46		61		87		73		53		68		3200	
26		55		94		92		900		1100		37		31		40		49		62		88		74		60		69		1	
29		58		96		93		1		4	20s.	38		33		42		52	30s.	65		92		76	20s.	62		73		10	
31	20s.	61	30s.	99		99		3		5		39		34		43		54	20s.	66	20s.	94		78		63		75		13	
32	10l.	62		500		705		4	20s.	6	20s.	40	30s.	40		44		57	20s.	73		95		82		64		76		14	20s.
36		64		3		6		5	20s.	7		42	20s.	41		46		58		77		2401		83		69	30s.	81		18	
37		69		6		15		7	30s.	9		43	30s.	42	30s.	51		63		79		2		87		71		83		21	
50	20s.	73		12		16		8		10		45		43		52	20s.	64		81		3	20s.	90		73		84		23	
52	20s.	74	20s.	13		17	20s.	9		12		52	20s.	44		57		69	20s.	87	20s.	4		93	20s.	75		86		24	
58		77		16		20		13		21		54	30s.	45		58		76		90		10		95		80		91		28	
60		80		17		21		16	20s.	24		55		50		61	20s.	78	30s.	97		15		98		82		95		30	
61	30s.	82		21		23	30s.	19	20s.	30		57		53		62		80		2200		16	20s.	2601		87		98		31	
62	20s.	84		22		27		20		36		58		55	20s.	68		81		5		18		2		90		3001		33	
64		88		23	30s.	29		27		39		59		56		72		83		7		20		3		92		5		34	
70		94	20s.	24		32		30	20s.	48		62		59		73		85		11		21		4		94		7		35	20s.
72		98	20s.	29		36		40		47		64		63		75		88		12		22		6		96		9		36	
77		304		32		43		41		54	30s.	65		68		81	20s.	89		15		23		9		99	30s.	12		39	
79		6		35		46		42		56		66	20s.	71		84		90		16		25		15		2804	30s.	14		41	
82	30s.	7		37	20s.	55		43	20s.	58		67		74		85		91	30s.	18		26		17		5		19		44	
85		10		38		58		48		61		69		82		89		94		19		27		22		7		21		45	
87	30s.	13		39		59		49		64		73		85		90		2001		20		31	30s.	24		14		22	30s.	49	
90	30s.	19		44	100l.	60	20s.	50		66		76		88		95		2		26		37	20s.	27	30s.	19		25		51	
91		25		45	20s.	64	30s.	52		67	30s.	88		93		96		7	30s.	28		39		28		27		27		52	
95		27		50		65		61		68		91		94		97		11		34		41		38		32		28		53	
206		28		52		66		65		71		92	20s.	96		98		15		37		42		42		37		32		59	
11	30s.	35		55		67		70		75		94	20s.	97		99		19		38		46		43	20s.	38		35		61	
12	30s.	37		56	20s.	68		81	30s.	79		96		98	20s.	1806		25		39		49		44		39		36		65	
22		40		57		69		83		82		98	25l.	1601		7		26		43		54	20s.	45		43		39	30s.	67	
23	30s.	42		58		74		85		85		1401		2		10	20s.	27		46		59		48		49		40		69	
27		44		59		75		88		88		3		4	30s.	11	20s.	29		50		60	25l.	52		51		41	20s.	70	
30		50		61		78		89		90		4		11		12	20s.	30		51		61	20s.	54		52		42		71	20s.
33		53		64		80		90		91		5		12	20s.	14		33	30s.	56		63		55		59		53		72	
35		59		65	20s.	82		93		94		7		14		21		34		62	20s.	70		61		61		58		78	
38		62		67		86		95	30s.	96		9		16		22		37		67	30s.	77		62		64		63	30s.	79	
39	30s.	66		69		87		97	20s.	97		15		17	20s.	23		43		68		78	30s.	64		67		65	30s.	80	
42		70		73		88	20s.	1000	30s.	1203		22		19		27		47		71		79		65		69		66	30s.	83	
44		78		76	30s.	89	10l.	2		7		26		30		29	30s.	49		72	20s.	88	30s.	66		73		67		84	
46		84		77		90		3	30s.	10		27	20s.	31		32		52		73	20s.	90		67		74	20s.	69		87	
47		92		79		91		5		12		28		32		36		53		76	20s.	94		69		77		75		88	
49		93		81		92	30s.	7		15		36		34		38		54		77		96	20s.	70		80		77		92	30s.
51		95		90	20s.	801		14		21		38		42		42		55		79		98		72		87		79		94	10l.
56		400		91	20s.	2		16	20s.	22		39		44	20s.	47		63		84		2500		73		88		81		97	
60		2	20s.	94		5	30s.	20		23		45		48	30s.	51		66	30s.	85		6		75		94		86		99	
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64		13		96		14		27		32		49	30s.	53		59		70	20s.	91		10		80		2902		89		3	
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69		16	30s.	1	50l.	20		35		36		51		57		66	30s.	72		98		14		94		5		96		5	
72	10l.	17		8		21		36	30s.	37		53	30s.	58	20s.	67		77		99		15		95		6		99	20s.	7	20s.
81		19		20		23		38		40		54		60		70		82		2305	30s.	19		97		9		3106		11	
82	20s.	20		22		24		39		42		58		62		71		83		8		21		98		10		9		14	30s.
86		23		24	20s.	25		40		43	20s.	59	20s.	63	20s.	75		84		13		24		2702		14	20s.	10		16	30s.
87		28		26		28		46		44	30s.	60		65		76		96	20s.	16		25		4		15		13		17	
88		30		28		29		47	30s.	46		61		71	15l.	78	20s.	97		18		26		6		16		21		18	
94		31		32	30s.	35		53		49		67		73		83		98	30s.	20		28		7		17		26		19	
97		34		37	20s.	36	20s.	55		55		69		77	20s.	85		2101		24	20s.	31		8		18		28	30s.	22	
99		36		38		38		56		69		71	20s.	79		92		7		29		32		10		19		29		24	
202		41		41		40		57		71		74		91		98		9		30		33		12	20s.	21	30s.	32		25	30s.
6	30s.	42		43	15l.	41		62	30s.	72		76		92		1902		10		38		34		16		23		33		26	
14		43	30s.	45		42		65	20s.	73		80	30s.	95		4		16		39		35		17		30		43	20s.	27	
16		45		51		43		66		75		81	20s.	96		13		20	20s.	44		37		18		33		51	30s.	28	
18		47		52		54	30s.	67		79	30s.	96		98		15	20s.	21		52		39		22		35		52		30	
24		55	20s.	54		56		68		87	30s.	97		99		17		24		55		41		24	20s.	36		54		34	
28		56		57	30s.	65		70	20s.	88		99		1700		18	20s.	27		56		42		27		40		58	30s.	37	
29		57		59		67		73		92		1501	20s.	1		26		30	30s.	59		49		28		47		60		40	20s.
32		64		64	30s.	68		74		96		6		7		28		36		60		53		32		49	20s.	64	20s.	44	30s.
33	30s.	69		66		78		80	20s.	99		8		8		30	20s.	41		62		55		36	30s.	50		66		46	

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I certify the above to be a juſt and true Liſt of Prizes, drawn in the Second Claſs of Pettie's Iſland Caſh Lottery, for the Benefit of St. Paul's Church.

STEPHEN BAYARD, *Check Clerk.*

For a Prize of	100	*l.*	receive	-	-	£	85	0	0	For a Prize of	15	*l.*	receive	-	-	£	12	15	0
	50		-	-	-		42	10	0		10		-	-	-		8	10	0
	25		-	-	-		21	5	0		30	*s.*	-	-	-		1	5	6

For a Prize of	20	*s.*	receive	-	-	-	-	0	17	0
	15	*s.*	-	-	-	-	-	0	12	9

N. B. It is requeſted the Adventurers who intend to renew their Tickets, will be as ſpeedy as poſſible in ſo doing, as there has been already a Number of Applications for Tickets; on which Account it is not doubted the Third Claſs will be drawn as ſoon as the Time limited for Renewal expires, which will be on Saturday, the 10th of April, at which Time all Tickets not renewed will be deemed forfeited, and diſpoſed of accordingly; and the Third Claſs will certainly begin Drawing the Monday following.

To be SOLD, by

JOHN BRINGHURST,

At his Houſe, on the North Side of Walnut-ſtreet, the fourth Door Eaſt of Second-ſtreet,

ALLOM, Brimſtone, T. Crawley's Steel, in half Faggots, beſt upperhand Ticklenburg, very good ſeaming Twine, Britiſh and Warrington Sail-cloth, from No. 1 to 7, Spaniſh Whiting, &c. &c.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, at the London Coffee-houſe, on Thurſday evening, the 25th of this inſtant March (unleſs ſold before by private ſale)

A LARGE three ſtory brick HOUSE, with two rooms on a floor, a large ceiled kitchen under the houſe, and a front cellar, a large yard, fenced in, on the eaſt ſide of Water-ſtreet, adjoining the New-ferry, containing in breadth 20 feet, and in depth extending into the river Delaware (ſubject to the Proprietaries thirds.) The title is indiſputable; one half of the purchaſe-money to be paid on ſigning the deed, and time given for the other half, with paying intereſt, and giving good ſecurity, if required. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, by private ſale, or to view the premiſes, may apply to MARY ROBBINS, in Elfrith's-alley, for the key. ¶

Philadelphia, March 5, 1773.

TO BE LETT,

THE CROSS-KEYS INN, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, now in the Tenure of JOSEPH VANREGRIFT. Enquire of JOSEPH HILLBORN. ¶

To be LETT, by the Subſcriber, in Cumberland County, Weſt New-Jerſey, and to be entered on the firſt day of April next,

A GRIST-MILL and SAW-MILL, with a HOUSE, and about 15 acres of cleared LAND; the mills are in the heart of a very good wheat country, and on an extraordinary ſtream of water. For further particulars, enquire of the ſubſcriber, in Bridgetown, Cumberland County.

March 1, 1773. EPHRAIM SEELEY. ¶

WAS FOUND, ſome time in February laſt, and is now in the cuſtody of a perſon, living near the ſubſcriber, in Lower-Dublin Townſhip, Philadelphia County, ſundry ſorts of things relative to the hatting buſineſs, viz. Hat Linings and Bands, &c. ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, as they were found in a tree, near the ſubſcriber's. Any perſon proving his property in ſaid effects, and paying the expence of this advertiſement, may have them again. *March* 2, 1774. JOHN PAUL. ¶

THE MEMBERS of the MERION and BLOCKLEY UNITED LIBRARY COMPANY are deſired to meet, at their LIBRARY ROOM, on the firſt Second-day in April, between the Hours of Two and Five, to chooſe DIRECTORS and a TREASURER, for the enſuing Year.

Merion, March 6, 1773. THOMAS ROBERTS. §

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, in the Townſhip of Fallowfield, in the County of Cheſter, and Province of Pennſylvania, containing about 200 acres; 70 acres are cleared, about 6 acres thereof are meadow, and about 40 acres more may be made, and well watered. Another tract of LAND, in Kent county, ſituate on Miſpillion creek, containing about 150 acres, about 35 acres whereof are good marſh land. Another tract, adjoining the above, on ſaid creek, containing 16 acres, about 6 acres whereof are marſh, with a good dwelling-houſe thereon, and a ſtore on the wharff, very convenient for the ſhalloping buſineſs. Likewiſe a brick houſe, a wharff and ſtore in the Borough of Cheſter, very convenient for the ſhalloping buſineſs. Any perſon or perſons inclining to purchaſe any of the above premiſes, may be further informed, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living in Middletown, Cheſter County. WILLIAM PENNELL. ¶

[*For more new* ADVERTISEMENTS, *ſee the Fourth Page*]

LONDON.

The Humble ADDRESS *of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled; presented to His Majesty, on Friday, November 27, 1772.*

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled, return our humble and most unfeigned Thanks to your Majesty, for your most gracious Speech from the Throne.

We gratefully acknowledge your Majesty's Goodness, in the gracious Assurances we have received, That your Majesty would have consulted our private Conveaience, if some very interesting public Concerns had not required the early Meeting of Parliament.

Your Majesty may be assured, that we will apply ourselves diligently to whatever may concern the Commerce or Revenue of the Kingdom, or the Rights and Interests of any Part of your Majesty's Subjects; that we are thoroughly convinced the Affairs of the *East India Company* deserve and require our most serious Consideration; and that we will not neglect an Object of such national Importance.

Permit us, Sir, to express the Happiness we feel, at having Reason to hope, from the Communication your Majesty has been pleased to make to us, that the War, which has so long prevailed in one Part of *Europe*, is drawing to a Conclusion: A Happiness that is greatly increased by the additional Prospect it affords of the Duration of Peace; which, we trust, the Alterations that have happened in Europe will not, in their Consequences, affect; being ever firmly persuaded, that your Majesty's uniform Endeavours to preserve the general Tranquility will be directed, on all Occasions, by a due Regard to the Honour of your Crown, and the Interests of your People.

With Hearts deeply affected we learn, that the Produce of the late Harvest has not given the Relief so essentially necessary to the poorer Sort of your Majesty's Subjects: And, conscious that we can do no Act so acceptable to your Majesty, as exerting our utmost Efforts to contribute to the Ease and Comfort of all your People, we beg Leave to assure your Majesty, that this Object, which your paternal Care and Tenderness have so particularly pointed out, shall engage our utmost Attention.

HIS MAJESTY'S most gracious ANSWER.

MY LORDS,

I THANK you for this dutiful and affectionate Address.

The Zeal you express in it for the Honour of my Crown, and the Rights and Interests of my People, gives me the highest Satisfaction.

I firmly rely, that all your Deliberations will tend to such Measures as shall be most conducive to the great Objects you have before you. Among those, I am sure, you will not forget to provide for the Distresses of the Poor, as far as it is in the Power of human Wisdom to alleviate them.

The Humble ADDRESS *of the House of Commons to the* KING; *presented to His Majesty on Saturday, November 28, 1772.*

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN.

WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of *Great-Britain*, in Parliament assembled, beg Leave to return your Majesty our humble Thanks, for your most gracious Speech from the Throne.

We acknowledge, with the warmest Gratitude, your Majesty's great Goodness, in your constant Attention to whatever concerns either the Commerce and Revenue of your Kingdom at large, or the private Rights and Interests of considerable Numbers among your People. And we return our most dutiful Thanks to your Majesty, for having given us an early Opportunity of informing ourselves fully of the true State of the Affairs of the *East-India Company*: And we assure your Majesty, that, impressed with a due Sense of the great Importance of the Business, we will, without Delay, proceed to the Consideration of it; and endeavour to provide, in the most effectual Manner that the Nature of the Case will admit, for the common Benefit and Security of all the great and weighty Interests recommended to our Care by your Majesty.

Your faithful Commons cannot but rejoice to hear, that your Majesty has Reason to hope that the War, which has so long unhappily prevailed in one Part of *Europe*, is now drawing to a Conclusion, and that the favourable Prospect of the Duration of Peace, which the Probability of this Event affords us, will not be affected by the Alterations which have lately happened: And we feel the highest Satisfaction at the Assurances, which your Majesty continues to receive from foreign Powers, of their pacific Dispositions towards this Country; and at the same Time we most gratefully acknowledge your Majesty's gracious Declaration, that it will be your constant Endeavour to preserve the general Tranquility, as far as is consistent with the Honour of your Crown, and the Interests of your People.

Your Majesty may be assured, that your faithful Commons will chearfully grant such Supplies as the Services of the ensuing Year shall require: And although we are convinced, that it must ever be for the Interest and Reputation of your Crown to have a considerable Strength at Sea; yet we learn, with much Satisfaction, that your Majesty has been enabled, during the Course of this Year, to proceed in the Reduction of your Naval Establishment.

Permit us to offer to your Majesty our most humble and unfeigned Thanks, for the paternal and affectionate Concern, which your Majesty has expressed for the Distresses which the Poor continue to suffer, from the Dearness of Corn. And we assure your Majesty, that a diligent Attention shall not be wanting, on our Part, to consider of the most proper Means for preventing the Increase of the Evil, and for alleviating the present Distresses, as far as they are in their Nature capable of Relief, being persuaded, that we cannot render any Service more acceptable to your Majesty, than by contributing to the Happiness of all your People.

HIS MAJESTY'S most gracious ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,

THE Assurances you give me of your Resolution to enter into the immediate Consideration of the important Affairs, which I have recommended to you, afford me great Satisfaction; and I have the fullest Confidence that you will endeavour, as far as lies in your Power, to alleviate the Distresses of my People, who are the constant Objects of my Care and Affection.

CHARLES-TOWN (*in South-Carolina*) *Jan.* 4.

Letters from London inform us, that the New Government, about to be established to the westward, is bounded as follows, viz. "*The Line begins on the south Side of the River Obio, opposite to the Mouth of Scioto, thence southerly through the Pass in the Ouissioto Mountains, to the south Side of the said Mountains, thence along the Side of the said Mountains north-eastward to the Fork of the Great Kanahaw, made by the Junction of Green Briar and New River, thence along the said Green Briar River, on the eastward Side of the same, unto the Head or Termination of the north-eastern Branch thereof, thence easterly to the Allegheny Mountains, thence along the said Mountains to Lord Fairfax's Line, thence along the same to the Springhead of the north Branch of the River Potowmack, thence along the western Boundary-line of the Province of Maryland to the southern Boundary-line of the Province of Pennsylvania, thence along the said Boundary-line of Pennsylvania to the End thereof, thence along the western Boundary-line of the said Province until the same shall strike the Obio, thence down the said River to the Place of Beginning.*"--*This immense Tract of Country, equal to some Kingdoms, is to be granted to Thomas Walpole, Benjamin Franklin, John Sargent, and Samuel Wharton, in Behalf of themselves and their Associates, and is Part of the Lands purchased of the Indians at Fort-Stanwix, in* 1768. *The Grantees offered to repay Government all that the said Lands cost, with a Quit-rent of Two Shillings Sterling for every* 100 *Acres of cultivatable Land contained in the Grant to them, after the Expiration of Twenty Years from the Date of the said Grant, and to take the whole Expence of the Civil Government on themselves. The same Letters add, that the Affair is now before the proper Boards, and, it is thought, will soon be carried into Execution. Strict Orders have been given, that no Encroachments shall be made on the Hunting Grounds of the Cherokees, but that all the Lands reserved to those Indians, in the Treaty which the Hon. John Stuart, Esq; concluded with them in* 1770, *shall remain wholly unsettled and unoccupied, agreeable to the said Treaty. Some Accounts say there are already upon the said Lands upwards of Twenty Thousand Settlers, and that proper Clauses will be inserted in the Royal Grant, saving and reserving to the respective Occupiers all prior Claims to Lands within the Limits of the said Grant, whether derived from equitable or legal Titles.*

WILLIAMSBURG, February 25.

On Tuesday last Captain John Lightfoot arrived in Town from Pittsylvania, having executed the Commission he lately went upon to that County, by Instructions from the Governor, in apprehending and bringing down, under a strong Guard, Benjamin Cooke, Joseph Cooke, James Cooke, Benjamin Woodward, and Peter Medley, informed against by one John Short, formerly an under Sheriff there, who had been concerned with them in counterfeiting and passing the Treasury Notes of this Colony, as also in making and circulating several false Coins, particularly Dollars, Pistoles, and Half Pistoles. They were taken about two o'Clock in the Afternoon, at Work in their Shop, with all their Tools for Engraving, Frames for making Paper, a Rolling Press, Dies for Dollars and Half Pistoles, besides a large Quantity of counterfeit Five Pound Bills, and a Plate for the Forty Shilling Bills. Upon their Arrival they were immediately carried to the Palace, and examined by the Honourable Peyton Randolph, Esquire, in Presence of his Excellency the Governor, the Attorney General, and other Gentlemen, who thought proper to order them all to be committed to the public Goal, except James Cooke, nothing criminal appearing against him; and next Tuesday they will be carried down to York, for a farther Examination.

We hear of several others being committed to different County Goals, upon Suspicion of being concerned in the same Crime; and Gideon Rucker, and Shem Cooke, of Pittsylvania, and John Hightower, and William Hightower, of Lunenburg, are fled, for the apprehending of whom the Governor has been pleased to issue his Proclamation, offering a Reward of Fifty Pounds for each.

It is hoped that a Nest of the same pernicious Crew to Society, in the Province of North-Carolina, are by this Time apprehended, an Express having been sent to the Governor there, acquainting him of sundry Persons informed against; and thus a Stop be put to the Schemes and Machinations of a Gang of Villains, who would aggrandise themselves upon the Ruins of the Public.

BOSTON, *February* 25.

Last Week the Honourable House of Representatives, after His Excellency the Governor had consented to the Grants to the Judges of the Superior Court, for their Services the Year past, voted the same Sums to the Judges of the said Court, for the Year ensuing, to be paid Quarterly; which Vote was concurred by the Honourable His Majesty's Council.

On Tuesday last His Excellency was pleased to send the following Message to both Houses, viz.

Gentlemen of the Council, and of the House of Representatives,

THE Secretary has laid before me the Votes of the two Houses, for granting Salaries to the Justices of the Superior Court, for the current Year, commencing the first of January, to be paid Quarterly.

I have acquainted the House of Representatives with the Information I have received, that His Majesty has been pleased to allow Salaries to the same Justices, so long as they shall reside in the Province, or be absent with his Majesty's Leave, and I have no Doubt that such Salaries were intended to commence before the first of January last.

As there has been no Instance since the Charter, of an Allowance made to the Judges for their Services, until such Services have been actually performed, and as those Grants are made to look forward, and were passed in so short a Time after the Information I gave to the House, my Assent to them would carry with it the strongest Appearance of counteracting the King, whose Servant I am.

Whilst this Difficulty continues, you cannot reasonably expect I should give my Assent, and I am obliged to decline it. I will, however, transmit your Votes, by the first Opportunity, to be laid before His Majesty, that I may receive the earliest Signification of His Royal Pleasure. T. HUTCHINSON.

Council Chamber, February 23, 1773.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London, to his Correspondent here, dated December last.

"Governor Hutchinson will have the greatest Support on this Side the Water; for he is in the highest Estimation with those in Power: This I have from his Friends, and confirmed by his Enemies.--Some of the latter he has here, as appears by the News Papers, but they are impotent."

From Saturday Evening last, till Monday, we had the severest cold Weather that has been known for many Years past, especially Monday Morning, when it is said the Thermometer was $9\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ below 0, which is $41\frac{1}{2}$ below the freezing Point. In this cold Season were several Alarms of Fire breaking out, in divers Parts of the Town; all which were happily extinguished, before any considerable Damage was done, excepting one, which broke out about Two o'Clock, on Lord's Day Morning, in a Joiner's Shop, belonging to Mr. Benjamin Sumner, junior, at the Bottom of Cole-Lane, near the Mill-Pond, which, before the Inhabitants could be collected, was all on Fire, and very speedily communicated to his Dwelling-house (occupied by Mr. Coolidge, Taylor) and to the House of Mr. Sumner, senior, near adjoining, as also to a large double House, belonging to John Fillis, Esq; of Halifax, in which Mr. Sumner, junior, lived; these were all destroyed by the raging Flames, together with several Work-Shops, Barns, and other Buildings. The People were extremely active, notwithstanding the uncommon Severity of the Weather---which was so cold, that the Water thrown from the Engines upon those Buildings, that were in the most Danger, instantly congealed into Ice, on the Tops and Sides of the Houses. The Wind, at that Time being Westerly, carried the Flakes of Fire over the lower Part of Hanover-Street, Union-Street and Ann-Street, to the Water-Side, which obliged many People to retire to their own Dwellings, that were in the Course of the Flakes, to prevent their taking Fire, and it was with the greatest Difficulty many Houses were preserved.---But through Divine Providence the Rage of this devouring Element was stayed, and no Lives were lost. Several People had their Hands and Feet frozen.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 10.

An ACT *to amend the Act, entituled,* "*An Act to regulate the Assize of Bread, and for other Purposes therein mentioned.*"

WHEREAS it is enacted, by the Act of General Assembly, passed in the Twelfth Year of His present Majesty's Reign, entituled, "*An Act to regulate the Assize of Bread, and* "*for other Purposes therein mentioned,*" That it should and might be lawful for the Clerks of the Markets, in the Places in the said Act mentioned, with two reputable Freeholders, to search for, examine, weigh, and seize all Bread, which should be deficient in Weight or Fineness, and not baked and marked, as by the said Act is directed.

AND WHEREAS the Appointment of the said Freeholders to assist the Clerk of the Market in the Discharge of the Duties aforesaid, has been found inconvenient; Be it therefore enacted by the Honourable RICHARD PENN, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor, under the Honourable THOMAS PENN, and JOHN PENN, Esquires, true and absolute Proprietaries of the Province of *Pennsylvania*, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Representatives of the Freemen of the said Province, in General Assembly met, and by the Authority of the same, That so much of the said Act as relates to the Appointment of the said Freeholders, the Duty enjoined and required of them, and the Appeal given and granted upon the Seizure of Bread, shall be, and is hereby declared to be, repealed.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Clerks of the Markets, where the Assize of Bread shall be set in Pursuance of the said Act, shall, from and after the Passing of this Act, exercise all the Powers, Authorities and Duties, given, granted and declared to be the Powers, Authorities, and Duties of the said Clerk and Freeholders, to all Intents and Purposes, any Thing herein before, or in the said recited Act contained, to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That where any Dispute shall happen, respecting the Seizure of any Bread, in any of the Places where the Assize of Bread is directed by the said recited Act to be regulated and set, upon Application made by the Baker or Owner of such Bread, to one of the Magistrates of the City or County respectively, in which the Dispute shall happen, the said Magistrate shall issue his Warrant to three indifferent and judicious Persons, directing them to view the said Bread, and to make Report to him, according as they shall find the same, and the said Magistrate shall thereupon proceed to give Judgment on the said Report, or the Report of any two of them.

An ACT *to repeal the Act, entituled,* "*An Act to prevent Frauds and Abuses in the manufacturing of Leather.*"

WHEREAS the Act, entituled, "*An Act to prevent Frauds* "*and Abuses in the manufacturing of Leather,*" passed in the Twelfth Year of his present Majesty's Reign, hath not answered the good Purposes thereby intended; Be it therefore enacted by the Honourable RICHARD PENN, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor, under the Honourable THOMAS PENN, and JOHN PENN, Esquires, true and absolute Proprietaries of the Province of *Pennsylvania*, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Representatives of the Freemen of the said Province, in General Assembly met, and by the Authority of the same, That the said Act, entituled, "*An Act to prevent Frauds and Abuses in the manufacturing of Leather,*" and every Article, Clause and Thing, therein contained, shall be, and is hereby repealed, to all Intents and Purposes.

Last Friday died, in an advanced Age, at Goshen, in Chester County, GEORGE ASHBRIDGE, Esq; for many Years past one of the Representatives in General Assembly for said County.

The General Assembly of the Province of Maryland, which stood prorogued to Tuesday, the 2d Instant, is further prorogued to Tuesday, the 4th Day of May next.

Extract of a Letter from St. George's, in Grenada, Jan. 25.

"The Charibbean War in St. Vincents, which you, no doubt, have heard of, is not yet terminated, nor is there a Likelihood of its being brought to a speedy Period; owing to the Difficulties our Troops have had to surmount, from the Ruggedness of the Country and the Unwholesomeness of the Climate, as well as from the masterly Defence of the Enemy, who have wisely profited of all the Advantages of their Situation. This War, which will make a very pitiful Figure in the Annals of the British History, and is carried on by about seven Regiments of Veterans, besides all the Militia of the Island, has already cost us 120 Men, killed, drowned and wounded, besides those who have died in the Hospitals, where there are now upwards of 500 sick."

Captain Collins, from Madeira, on the 20th ult. in Lat. 29, Long. 65, spoke a Sloop, Captain Gardiner, from New-York, for St. Thomas's, out 11 Days, all well.

Captain West, arrived at Wilmington from St. Christophers, on the 16th ult. in Lat. 35:15, Long. 72:20, spoke the Sloop Juno, Captain Griffin, from Egg-Harbour for Dominica, out 4 Days, whose Mate was very ill, from a Fall, in going to the Masthead that Morning.

Capt. Souder, from St. Eustatia, informs, that Captain Barry, in a Schooner of this Port, was to sail a few Days after him for Charles-Town; and the Captains Stewart and Brean, for New-York.

Captain Woods, from St. Martins, informs, that the Ship Mercury, Captain Steel, was to sail for this Port a few Days after him.

By Captain Conyngham, from Antigua, we learn, that the Sloop Little Molly, Captain Burrows, from Virginia, and the Snow Peggy, Captain Ferguson, from Baltimore, arrived there, and sailed again for Turks-Island.

By Captain Martin, from Montego Bay, we are informed, that the Ship Cæsar, Captain Miller, and the Ship Molly, Captain Gill, both of this Place, were expected to sail a few Days after him, for London.

Captain Hazelton, from Lisbon, on the 18th ult. in Lat. 29:18, spoke a Sloop, Captain Anners, from Virginia for Antigua, out 18 Days, all well.

By Captain Craig, from St. Vincents, we learn, that the Caraibs had sent two Letters to General Dalrymple, desiring to be informed whether their Lives would be spared, if they were to surrender themselves to him; and the General, by a short Answer, acquainted them, that it was probable they might. The Troops had got Possession of all the Sea Coast.---Captain Craig left at St. Vincents 5 Sail of Men of War, and 12 Transports; also Captain White, in a Sloop, from New-York.

Captain Henderson, from Lisbon, on the 20th of January, in Lat. 25:22, Long. 63:39, spoke a Schooner, from Virginia for Barbados, out 21 Days.

Captain Davis, from Vigo, on the 12th ult. in Lat. 29:33, Long. 52:30, spoke the Schooner Adventure, Captain Oakman, from Boston for St. Vincents, 14 Days out, who had met with a Gale of Wind, and was in Distress for Want of Water, having only ten Gallons on board; Captain Davis supplied them.

Captain Covill, from Lisbon, on the 20th of January, in Lat. 25:40, Long. 58, spoke a Brig, Captain Rowley, from Wilmington for Dominica, out 14 Days, all well.

By Captain Wallace, from Cadiz, we learn, that the Ship Elizabeth, Captain Shroudy, of this Port, arrived there from Lisbon, and was to sail in a few Days for the West-Indies; that Captain Sutton had sailed for the Isle of May; that Captain Campbell, in a Brig, sailed for Maryland, the 6th of January; and that he left there Captain Woodhouse, in a Snow belonging to this Place.----On the 16th ult. in Lat. 27:28, Long. 54:24, he spoke a Sloop, Captain George James, from North-Carolina for Barbados, out 17 Days, all well.

Captain Hanse, from Jamaica, on the 2d ult. in Lat. 20, Long. 73, spoke the Ship Jamaica, and two Transports, with Troops on board, bound for England, but the Wind blowing hard, he could not learn further Particulars.

Arrived from this Port. Captain Adams, at Lisbon; Lang, at Antigua; Styles and Murdoch, at St. Eustatia, and Capt. Shields, at Jamaica.

Messieurs HALL and SELLERS.

Please to insert the following in your next Week's Paper, and you will oblige one of your constant Readers.

TO know ourselves so far, as properly to ascertain both our Abilities and Opportunities, that we may neither over-rate the one, or despise the other---sincerely to seek the Good of our Co-temporaries, with their and our Successors in the World---to fill up our short Life with Duty and Diligence, that we may each of us move on regularly in our own proper Sphere; so that, when we are beyond the Censure of Mortals, it may truly be said of us, the *World was the better of our being in it*, is true Wisdom. This is indeed to answer the End of our Being, as free intelligent Agents---The Divine---the Civilian---the Physician---the Statesman---the Politician---the Warrior---the Merchant---the Mechanic---and the Country Farmer---have each their own proper Sphere of Operations, and ought each to live, and act, for the Good of the whole; but should ever maintain a beautiful Dependance on, and Independance of, each other; like the Planets in the Solar System, who incessantly move each in his own proper Orbit, yet so mutually attract each other, as to promote the Harmony of the Spheres, all under the genial Warmth and attractive Influence of their central Sun. If this natural Beauty of the Heavens were but reflected back, in the bright Beams of moral Virtue, and the true Harmony of social Love, from our World to the Skies,---how happy the Inhabitants! Then would our Motions be regular, and well adjusted in Life;---we would each seek to know, and labour to be contented with, our own proper Station; the Glory of our *Creator*, and the Good of our Fellow Creatures, would lead all our Motives; while our Hearts, warmed with the Fire of evangelical Truth, darted into us from *Christ*, our Sun of Righteousness, conscious to ourselves, that if we shone in any Sphere in Life, it was but by borrowed Rays, we would still own him as the central Point of all our Motions, and shine perpetually to his Praise. To know these Things in Theory, is mere Science---

But to know, and with the whole Heart ſo to approve, as to reduce them to Practice, is both divine Knowledge and Wiſdom.---

He that will attempt to move in every Sphere but his own, will ſhine in none.---Human Life is ſo ſhort and ſo uncertain---the Diverſions and Allurements of which ſo many---and the Road to true Science runs ſo athwart our natural Inclinations, that it is much to be feared the moſt of the Children of Men have to learn Wiſdom, when it is too late. The wiſeſt of Men has this general Obſervation on Mankind in his Writings---and O how juſt! *Madneſs is in their Hearts while they live, and after that they go to the Dead.*---Our Childhood is Folly---our Youth Vanity---our Mid-age crouded with carking Cares and Anxieties---our Old-age frozen Formality, or lifeleſs Inactivity---when then ſhall we learn Wiſdom? There are too many who but begin to think ſeriouſly in the very Eve of Life, and then lament, that in Life they purſued every Thing, but the *one Thing needful.*

To Attempt ſo much as even to whiſper theſe Things in the Ears of the Youth of this Age, who are ſo intoxicated with Vanity and Faſhions, will be deemed an Intruſion on their preſent Pleaſures----Their Paſſions ſtrong and fervent---their Appetites for Pleaſures are keen and lively---their Expectations run high---their Hopes very ſanguine and vigorous---what then ſhall retard them?---Their Averſion to any Thing, that might but even check their juvenile Flight, is to them as Water to the hydrophobia Madneſs. You in vain call after them, for they cannot hear you.

On Fancy's airy Steed they ride,
Swift down Deſtruction's Gulph they glide,
Then leap their awful Fall;
They now lament their woful Fate,
And cry to Heaven when its too late,
Deſpair, their all in all.

Cheſter County, March 3, 1773. J. C.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia.* INWARD ENTRIES.

Brig Charleſtown Packet, S. Wright, Brig Prince of Wales, W. Moore, and Brig Bolton, J. Harr, from South-Carolina. Schooner Bumper, R. Keeble, Virginia. Brig Venus, J. Bennet, New-Caſtle, on Delaware. Sloop Molly, E. Rogers, Boſton. Brig Conſtant Friends, W. Hayman, St. Croix. Sloop Peggy, J. Barry, and Ship Britannia, J. Souder, St. Euſtatia. Brig Burke, W. Timmons, Surrinam. Brig Dove, W. Allen, Barbados. Brig Molly, J. Mullett, St. Kitts. Ship Hetty, E. Davis, Ferrol. Brig Sally, J. Warden, Sloop Tryal, S. Cruppen, and Brig Delaware, E. Bingley, Hiſpaniola. Brig Two Brothers, J. Martin, Jamaica. Brig Grenada Packet, F. Illingſworth, Grenades. Ship Sally, S. Covell, Ship Commerce, A. Henderſon, and Brig Dolphin, W. Heaſleton, Liſbon. Brig Nancy, J. Taylor, St. Martins. Snow Neptune, T. Wallace, Cadiz. Brig Charming Peggy, G. Conyngham, Antigua. Brig Chance, J. Craig, St. Vincent.

OUTWARDS. Schooner Catherine, J. Mullowny, and Schooner Mary, J. Walſh, for Halifax. Brig Grenada Packet, F. Illingſworth, Grenades. Brig Rachel, L. Simmonds, Brig Dove, W. Allen, and Brig Nancy, J. Taylor, Barbados. Ship Sally, S. Covell, Snow Venus, W. Davis, and Brig Bolton, J. Harr, Liſbon. Ship Heſter, E. Davis, Vigo. Schooner Rebecca, J. Holden, and Schooner Bumper, R. Keeble, Virginia. Brig Two Brothers, J. Martin, Jamaica. Ship Fame, J. Duncan, for St. Croix.

CLEARED. Schooner Becky, J. Harris, to Georgia. Brig Barbados Packet, W. Hawkins, Barbados. Brig Molly, J. Mullett, St. Kitts. Brig Elizabeth, C. Stewart, Jamaica. Ship Rebecca and Suſanna, R. Caſſon, Liſbon. Sloop Adrian, J. Genſell, to St. Croix.

LOTS to be LETT,

On GROUNDRENT FOR EVER,
Situate on Saſſafras, Sixth and Cherry-ſtreets, by
CALEB or JOSHUA CRESSON. ¶

To be SOLD by
JOHN LOWNES,

In Third-ſtreet, near Cheſtnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia, either by large or ſmall quantities,

RED and white clover, timothy, hemp, and blue graſs SEED; Engliſh and this country CHEESE; alſo three or four hundred Red Cedar Poſts, ſuitable for either rail or board fence. *Tfctf.*

Third-Month (March) 4, 1774.

FOUR LOTS of GROUND, a PLANTATION, And a BREWERY,

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber, at public VENDUE, viz.

THE Four Lots contain between 5 and 6 acres each, and are ſituated in the Northern Liberties, and fronting on the weſt ſide of the Frankford road, about 3 miles from the city of Philadelphia, agreeable to a plan which, on the day of ſale, may be ſeen at the London Coffee-houſe, at which place they will be ſold, on the eighteenth day of this inſtant, at ſeven o' clock in the evening. Their diſtance from the city, and ſituation on one of the beſt roads leading from it, render them convenient for ſummer retreats, or for gardiners, who attend the market.

The Plantation contains 100 acres of good ſtrong wheat land, half of which is well timbered, has a dwelling-houſe, ſmith's ſhop and coal-houſe, all of ſtone, an orchard, &c. It is now in the tenure of Henry Marjerum, and ſituated on the river Delaware, in the Townſhip of Hopewell, and County of Hunterdon, New-Jerſey, directly oppoſite to Baker's Ferry, and has a good fiſhery. The ſale to be on the premiſes, on the 25th day of this inſtant, at one o' clock in the afternoon. The money to be paid in twelve months from the day of ſale, without intereſt. The purchaſer may have immediate poſſeſſion, and an indiſputable title, on giving ſufficient ſecurity.

The Brewery in the city of Burlington, now occupied by William Innis, and conſiſts of a malt-houſe, mill-houſe, and brew-houſe, with two coppers, the largeſt containing 17 barrels; with the utenſils neceſſary for carrying on the buſineſs of malting and brewing. The ſale to be on the premiſes, on the 31ſt day of this inſtant, at one o' clock in the afternoon. The money to be paid in twelve months from the day of ſale, without intereſt, and the purchaſer may enter in September next, and have an indiſputable title, on giving ſufficient ſecurity. For further particulars, apply to WILLIAM DILLWYN.

To be SOLD, by private SALE,

THREE MESSUAGES, and LOTS of GROUND thereunto belonging, ſituate and lying in Kenſington, on the main road leading from Philadelphia to the Point, viz. One is a two ſtory brick houſe, 17 feet front by 19 deep, or thereabouts, well finiſhed, with a good cellar under it, and rents at preſent for 12l. per annum. The other two are frame houſes, two ſtories high, about 15 feet ſquare each, with cellars under them; the lots are 130 feet deep, and lett for 6l. each, per year; there is a well of good water before the ſaid houſes, as alſo an oven, for the uſe of the whole. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the above houſes, may know the terms, and view the premiſes, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living in the Northern Liberties, oppoſite the Sugar-houſe. WILLIAM WOODROW.

N. B. Said *Woodrow* has a ſhare in the Philadelphia Library, which he will diſpoſe of. ¶

Juſt imported in the Brig William, John Heffernan, Commander, and to be ſold, very low for caſh, by
MARTIN JUGIEZ,

CARVER and GILDER, in Third-ſtreet, the corner of the dock, between Cheſtnut and Walnut-ſtreets,

A GREAT variety of GLASSES, with mohogany and walnut, plain or gilt frames, and dreſſing ditto; thoſe who have frames may have plates for them. He likewiſe makes frames of any kind, to come nearly as cheap as can be imported; alſo gorondolas, brackets, buſts, &c. He has paper maché for ceilings, or for bordering rooms, plain or gilt.

N. B. He has for ſale, very good brown and white varniſh, and clear broad gold leaf. ¶

To be SOLD, by way of public VENDUE,

on Monday, the 29th of this inſtant March, at the dwelling-houſe of Mr. MARTIN DELANY, at Cantwell's Bridge, New-Caſtle County, and may be entered upon immediately,

A CERTAIN valuable Tract of Land or Plantation, containing between 260 and 70 acres, near 80 of which being marſh, may be banked and made into excellent freſh meadow. Its ſituation contiguous to, and ſtretching ſeveral hundred perches along, Apoquinimink creek, oppoſite to Cantwell's Bridge, the moſt noted landing thereon, and is well adapted to a great number of merchant mills on and near Brandywine; alſo a great extent of fine wheat country, which renders it a very advantageous ſituation for running out wharffs, and building warehouſes for the reception of wheat, flour, &c. &c. On this tract near 100 acres of upland are cleared, the reſt wood; there are on it a log dwelling-houſe, kitchen, out-houſes, good barn and ſtabling, alſo an orchard, and a well of excellent water; the whole in tenantable repair. The title indiſputable. Whoever inclines to view the premiſes before the day of ſale, may be ſhewn them, by applying to Mr. WILLIAM MOODY, near the Trap. The conditions will be made known on the day of ſale, and twelve months credit given for one half of the purchaſe money, by

WILLIAM HANSON, junior.

N. B. If the above day ſhould prove bad weather, the ſale will be on the firſt fair day following. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

And entered on immediately,

A VALUABLE Plantation and Tract of Land, containing 208 acres, in Apoquinimink Hundred, in the County of New-Caſtle, adjoining the lands of Thomas Murphy, deceaſed, pleaſantly ſituated on the great road, leading from the city of Philadelphia, and New-Caſtle, to Duck-creek, about 50 acres thereof cleared, and the remainder well timbered, with a ſtream of water running through ſaid land, ſufficient to ſupply a grift or ſaw-mill, with good banks on each ſide to build a dam, without the expence and trouble of condemning any other perſon's ground or land for that purpoſe, and about four miles diſtant from two landings on Duck-creek, with a good frame meſſuage thereon erected, and its ſituation renders it very convenient for a ſtore, as there is none to interrupt it in that way for a conſiderable diſtance on each ſide. The title indiſputable. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe ſaid place, may know the terms of ſale, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living in Newport, in ſaid county. THOMAS DUFF. ¶

The ſubſcriber, intending to remove to the Jerſeys the beginning of next month, purpoſes to ſell by public vendue, on Thurſday, the 25th day of this inſt. March, at the London Coffee-Houſe, the two following houſes, and lots of ground; the ſale to begin at Six o' clock in the afternoon, if not ſold before by private ſale, viz.

A TWO ſtory frame houſe, and a lot of ground, ſituate in Southwark, on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet continued, about 45 feet below South-ſtreet. The houſe is 17 feet front, and 30 feet deep, with a three feet alley belonging to the ſame; has ſix good rooms, well finiſhed, in the upper ſtory and garret, and three fire-places; adjoining the ſame is a vault or cellar, well arched over; the lower part of the houſe is now made uſe of for a ſmith's ſhop, but may, at a ſmall expence, be turned into a vendue ſtore or dwelling-houſe, and from its ſituation near the New Market, is extremely convenient for ſhop-keeping. The alley and yard are well paved, and the lot on which the houſe ſtands is 20 feet front, and 65 feet deep; ſubject to a groundrent of 6l. per annum. The upper ſtory rents for 16l. per year, and the ſmith's ſhop would rent for 6l. per annum more.

The other is a lot of ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet continued, nearly oppoſite to the above mentioned premiſes, with a new brick meſſuage thereon erected; the Lot is 17 feet front, and 120 feet deep, clear of groundrent; bounded eaſtward by Second-ſtreet aforeſaid; weſtward by Nathaniel Iriſh's ground, northward by ground of Joſeph Marſhall, and ſouthward by John Goodwin's ground; The meſſuage is 12 feet front, and 32 feet deep, is two ſtories high, has two rooms on each floor, and a good garret, has 4 fire-places, and the whole building is well finiſhed. For further information, enquire on the premiſes of

¶ MATTHEW POTTER, jun.

Frederickſburg, March 3, 1773.

IN the Night of Saturday, the 27th ult. the Store kept by the Subſcribers, in the Abſence of Mr. George Mitchell, Merchant, of this Place, was broke open, and robbed of a Drawer, containing Caſh, a Bill of Sale, George Mitchell to Col. Fielding Lewis, and ſundry other Papers, with Tobacco Notes, a Caſe with Money Scales and Weights, and a Garnet Necklace, ſet in Gold, like open Roſes, valued at about Twenty Guineas.

The TOBACCO, *viz.*

On Frederickſburg Warehouſe.

When Recd.	Mark	No.	Gro.	Ta.	Nett.	
1771 Dec. 21,	EC	483	1204	133	1071	
1773 Jan. 19,	WI	1132	952	124	828	
27,	RD	1131	1374	127	1247	Rkd. WD No. 2
Feb. 9,	RD	377	1096	153	944	
		155	1142	108	1034	
		800	1108	104	1004	
24,	WA	175	1286	110	1176	Rkd. ---- No. 1
		On Royſton's.				
1773 Jan. 11,	HE	1143	823	119	704	
Feb. 12.	RY	1218	800	114	686	
		On Dixon's.				
Jan. 27,	IA	384	1160	120	1040	
		385	1130	124	1006	
Feb. 24,	MB	2	1343	187	1156	Rkd. ---- No. 3
		4	1190	100	1090	4
		On Morton's.				
25,	MI	148	1284	125	1159	5
			1284	128	1156	6
	WG	142	1114	96	1018	
		On Conway's.				
19,	LW	355	1120	118	1002	
		On Roy's.				
1772 July 22,	IL	1158	1090	102	988	
		On Quantico.				
Mar. 10,	IC	1912	1149	107	1042	
		On Eaſt York River.				
1773 Jan. 7,	CD	1	1128	123	1005	
		2	1156	114	1042	

Upon making out a proper Liſt of the above Tobacco on Frederickſburg, Royſton's and Dixon's, the Notes have been got from the different Inſpectors; a Liſt of the Tobacco on the other Warehouſes has alſo been ſent, and the Notes are expected in courſe; of which the Public is requeſted to take Notice, as well for the particular Safety of Individuals, as for the Detection of the villainous Banditti, whoſe Education being probably of a Degree with their Humanity, they may be ignorant enough to expoſe the above Contents, where they cannot fail of being detected after this timely Notice, to which the Public is again entreated to pay due Regard. If any Perſons have a juſt Suſpicion, tending to diſcover the above Robbery, or have got any of the above Contents, ignorantly or otherwiſe, their ſignifying the ſame, as ſoon as may be, ſhall be duly acknowledged, by JOHN MUNRO,

¶ GEORGE MITCHELL.

STRAYED or STOLEN, *from the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living in Cheſter Townſhip, Burlington County, New-Jerſey, on the 6th of this inſtant March, at night, a bright bay MARE, about 14 hands high, ſhod all round, with light ſhoes, a natural pacer, about ten years old, middling low in fleſh, black mane and tail, neither brand nor ear-mark, nor any white hairs that can be remembered. Whoever takes up ſaid mare, and ſecures her, ſo that the owner may have her again, if taken in the county aforeſaid, ſhall have* THREE DOLLARS *reward, and if out of ſaid county,* FORTY SHILLINGS, *and if ſtolen, and the thief ſecured, and convicted of the fact,* FORTY SHILLINGS *more, paid by me* THOMAS LIPPINCOTT. ¶

For the Benefit of Mr. & Mrs. Henry.

By AUTHORITY,
By the AMERICAN COMPANY,
At the THEATRE in SOUTHWARK, THIS EVENING,
will be preſented A COMEDY, written by *Shakeſpear,*
NOT ACTED THESE FIVE YEARS, called

The MERCHANT of VENICE.

Anthonio *(the Merchant)* by Mr. HALLAM,
Baſſanio, by Mr. DOUGLASS,
Shylock, by Mr. HENRY,
Gratiano, by Mr. GOODMAN,
Lorenzo *(with a Song)* by Mr. WOOLLS,
Duke, Mr. BYERLEY,----Salanio, Mr. WALL,
Solarino, Mr. DERMOT,----Tubal, Mr. ROBERTS,
Gobbo, Mr. BYERLEY,----Lancelot, Mr. MORRIS,
Jeſſica, by Miſs HALLAM,
Neriſſa, by Miſs RICHARDSON,
Portia, by Mrs. MORRIS.
With ENTERTAINMENTS, viz.
Ellen-a-Roon by Miſs STORER.---Dancing by Mr. FRANCIS.
To which will be added, *not acted this Seaſon,*

FLORA;
OR, HOB IN THE WELL.

Hob, by Mr. HALLAM,
Friendly, by Mr. WOOLLS,
Sir Thomas Teſty, by Mr. MORRIS,
Old Hob, Mr. BYERLEY,---Dick, Mr. JOHNSON,
Countrymen, Meſſrs. WALL, ROBERTS, DERMOT,
Hob's Mother, by Miſs RICHARDSON,
Betty, by Mrs. HENRY,
Flora, by Miſs STORER.

TICKETS, without which no Perſon can be admitted, are ſold at the Bar of the Coffee-houſe, and at Mr. HENRY's, in *Front-ſtreet.*

BOXES 7s. 6d. PIT 5s. GALLERY 3s.

N. B. Outſtanding TICKETS of the Company will be admitted.

To be SOLD, by PUBLIC VENDUE,

on Saturday, the third day of April next, at the London Coffee-Houſe, at 6 o'clock in the afternoon, if not ſold before by private ſale,

ONE LOT of GROUND, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Seventh-ſtreet, the corner of Sugar-alley, next Market-ſtreet; the breadth on Seventh-ſtreet 14 feet 8 inches, and depth on Sugar-alley 77 Feet; on the ſame are a well finiſhed new brick houſe, kitchen and bake-oven, with cellars under the buildings; the houſe and kitchen are two ſtories high, with convenient fire-places, and letts for £20 per annum. One other LOT, of the ſame dimenſions, adjoining the above, with buildings of the ſame ſize, and finiſhed in the ſame Manner, except the bake-oven, and letts for £16 per annum. One other LOT, of the ſame dimenſions, adjoining the laſt mentioned, having a wooden building thereon, and rents for £5 per annum. Likewiſe a LOT, in Sugar-alley, 15 feet front, and 44 feet deep, with a new brick houſe and kitchen, two ſtories high, with cellars under the whole, and well finiſhed, joins the back ends of the forementioned lots, and rents for £14 per annum. One other LOT adjoining, of the ſame dimenſions with the laſt mentioned, and has like improvements, and rents for £14 per annum. Theſe laſt mentioned lots have the advantage of an alley of two feet eight inches between the houſes. Each lot is ſubject to the ſmall ſum of Twenty Shillings, Pennſylvania currency, groundrent per annum. The terms will be made eaſy to the purchaſer. A plan may be ſeen at the time and place of ſale. The Titles indiſputable. For further information, as to the plan, title and conditions, apply to REUBEN HAINES, or to JOHN RICH. ¶

TO be ſold by public Vendue, on Thurſday, the 18th of this inſtant March, a valuable Plantation, containing 93 Acres, late the Eſtate of Jacob Weldon, deceaſed, pleaſantly ſituated about three Miles from Wilmington; near one Half cleared, with four or five Acres of Meadow, a Log-houſe, Barn, Cow-houſe, and two bearing Orchards thereon; the Woodland well timbered, and beautifully ſituated in Sight of the River Delaware, at three Miles Diſtance. The Title indiſputable. The Vendue to begin about Twelve o'Clock; where due Attendance will be given by ISAAC WELDON, and WILLIAM ADAMS, Executors.

N. B. All Perſons indebted to the ſaid Eſtate, by Bill, Bond, or otherwiſe, are requeſted to pay on ſaid Day, to prevent Trouble; and thoſe that have any Demands, are deſired to bring in their Accounts, duly proved. If the ſaid Place ſhould not be ſold on the above Day, it will be lett for a Term of Years, by the above Executors. §

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered on the 25th Inſtant,

A GOOD Brick Houſe, Kitchen, Store, and Place thereto belonging, ſituate in Cheſter Townſhip, Cheſter County, where the late Dr. Gervas Burgeſs, deceaſed, dwelt; containing about 22 Acres, having a good Orchard, Barn, and Still-houſe, with a good Still in it; ſituate on a very public Road, and is ſuitable for a Store, or other public Buſineſs. For Terms, apply to

SAMUEL SHAW, Executor.

N. B. All Perſons who have any Demands againſt the Eſtate of the ſaid Deceaſed, are deſired to bring them in, for Settlement; and thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate, by Bond, Bill or Book Debt, are requeſted to make ſpeedy Payment to ſaid SHAW, to prevent Trouble.

A good Copper Boiler, Maſh-tub, and all other Utenſils belonging to the Brewing Buſineſs, to be ſold, on reaſonable Terms, by ſaid Executor. ¶

FOR CHARLES-TOWN (SOUTH-CAROLINA)

THE BRIGANTINE
CHARLES-TOWN PACKET,
SAMUEL WRIGHT, MASTER;

WITH good Accommodations for Paſſengers, will ſail with all convenient Speed, having great Part of her Cargoe ready to go on board. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to URIAH WOOLMAN, WILLIAM SYKES, or ſaid MASTER on board, at Milnor and Hough's Wharff. ¶

A Quantity of Rice, and a few Caſks of black-eyed Peas, to be ſold. Enquire as above. *Philadelphia, March 4, 1773.*

TO BE SOLD,

At the STILL-HOUSE, adjoining WILLIAM HOFFMAN's Sugar-houſe, oppoſite Jeremiah Warder's wharff, the upper end of Front-ſtreet,

A QUANTITY of excellent RUM, which will be ſold at the loweſt price; likewiſe all the utenſils for carrying on the Diſtilling Buſineſs, being in compleat order, and as well calculated for carrying on the buſineſs to advantage, as moſt in the province. For particulars, enquire of WILLIAM GRAHAM, on the premiſes, or JOSEPH CARSON, in Market-ſtreet. ¶6w.

Wimington Borough, Second-Month 10, 1773.

WHEREAS by a law of the Government of the counties of New-Caſtle, Kent and Suſſex, upon Delaware, paſſed at the laſt ſeſſions of the General Aſſembly of ſaid Government, for regulating the ſtreets, &c. of the Borough aforeſaid, proviſion is therein made for the ſatisfaction of ſuch, as may think themſelves aggrieved by the lots of any ground, which before the ſaid regulation was ſuppoſed to belong to their reſpective lots, provided application be made for that purpoſe, unto the Burgeſſes of ſaid Borough, within one year, next after paſſing ſaid law. Now theſe are to notify all perſons concerned, that unleſs ſpeedy application be made, for the purpoſes aforeſaid, they will be without remedy, as eight months of the time above limited is already elapſed. *Signed, by order of the Burgeſſes and Aſſiſtants, by* JOHN FERRISS, *Town Clerk.* ¶

**** TO BE SOLD, AN IRISH SERVANT LAD, who has about three Years to ſerve. Enquire of the PRINTERS.

To SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, on Saturday, the 10th of April next, at 3 o' clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Conrad Heſs, at the Sign of the Sportſman, near the premiſes (unleſs ſold before by private ſale)

A LOT of GROUND, containing about two acres, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of the old Germantown road, or Front-ſtreet continued, about a mile from the Court-houſe, and bounded by the lands of the Widow Maſters, and William Maſters, whereon are a good three ſtory brick houſe, two rooms on a floor, a large tan-yard, of more than 40 vatts, handlers, &c. a currying ſhop, beaming-houſe, mill-houſe and bark-mill, with a convenient loft over the ſame, for drying leather, a ſtable, and other out-houſes, ſheds, &c. a well of excellent water, and a new pump in the ſame, together with a ſett of utenſils, and every conveniency for carrying on the tanaing buſineſs, it being an old accuſtomed place for many years; a draft of the ſame may be ſeen at the London Coffee-houſe. There are on the ſaid lot two large gardens, with ſome fruit trees, one of the gardens is 100 feet ſquare, encloſed with a 6 feet cloſe-boarded fence, which alone now rents for 10l. a year. The tan-yard, with about one third part of ſaid lot, is now in the tenure of Michael Knaff, at the yearly rent of 40l. but his leaſe of ſame being juſt expired, the whole may be entered upon at the time of ſale. The purchaſer paying one half of the purchaſe-money down, may have credit for the other half, on giving proper ſecurity, and lawful intereſt for the ſame. For farther particulars, enquire of the PRINTERS hereof.

N. B. The dwelling-houſe only is inſured for 500l.

Will be peremptorily ſold, by public VENDUE, on Saturday, the 20th of this inſtant March, at two o' clock P. M. on the premiſes,

TWO certain pieces or parcels of LAND, contiguouſly ſituate, in the Townſhips of Eaſt-town and Tredyffrin, in the County of Cheſter, containing 153 acres, 8 whereof are good watered meadow. There are two dwelling-houſes, barns, &c. erected thereon, together with a prime orchard, conſiſting of the beſt natural and graſted fruit-trees, yielding a ſufficient quantity of apples to make from 20 to 30 hogſheads of cyder per annum. Its vicinity to ſeveral places of worſhip, mills, market, &c. renders it very ſuitable either for a tradeſman or a farmer, being ſituate 20 miles from Philadelphia (on the main road to Lancaſter) one mile and an half from 3 merchant-mills, and within half a mile of a large body of limeſtone. There is plenty of wood on the premiſes for the purpoſe of burning lime, and other uſes, by which means the land may be always kept in good order at an eaſy lay. Any perſon or perſons inclining to purchaſe the whole, or any part thereof, may know the terms, by applying to ANTHONY WAYNE, Attorney of MICHAEL WAYNE.

N. B. The ſaid ANTHONY WAYNE is fully impowered to make and execute a good and ſufficient deed of conveyance for the abovementioned land in due form of law. The title is indiſputable, and the purchaſer may have immediate poſſeſſion of the premiſes. ¶

To be SOLD, by PUBLIC VENDUE, on Tueſday, the 30th day of this inſtant March,

A PLANTATION and TRACT of LAND, ſituate in Eaſt-Caln Townſhip, Cheſter County, near the two Preſbyterian Churches, upwards of 400 acres, 120 acres cleared, with meadow made and may be made upwards of 100 acres, and may be chiefly watered, the whole plentifully ſtored with ſprings and ſtreams of water, one of the Forks of Brandywine running ¾ of a mile through ſaid place; the quitrent a grain of pepper; a young bearing orchard of 10 acres, with near 500 apple-trees, a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, two ſtories high, with a log kitchen, good barn, ſtables and cow-houſes; the moſt of the cleared land is new; the whole under good repair; the houſe pleaſantly ſituate on the great road, leading from Lancaſter road to Reading furnace. The ſale to begin at one o' clock ſaid day; where due attendance will be given, by me ¶ JOHN GILLEYLEN.

Brandywine, February 20, 1773.

PURSUANT to the laſt will and teſtament of JACOB COCHRAN, late of Weſt-Nantmeil Townſhip, in the County of Cheſter, and province of Pennſylvania, there will be ſold, by way of public VENDUE, at the dwelling-houſe of the Widow COCHRAN, in the ſaid Townſhip, to the higheſt bidder, on Thurſday, the firſt day of April next; the following valuable TRACTS of LAND, viz.

One tract, containing 115 acres of good land, about 80 acres cleared, whereof 15 acres are good mowable meadow, and more may be made with little expence, the reſt well timbered and watered, with ſeveral never-failing ſprings of excellent water, a good dwelling-houſe, with a ſtone chimney, and ſpring-houſe near the door; alſo a good bearing orchard, barn and other buildings; this land bounds upon land of Samuel Thomas, William Smith, and others, being well ſituated, four miles from Brandywine Meeting-houſe, and but one mile from Pearſal's mill, and not above five miles, at fartheſt, from Mr. Bird's new furnace; Warwick and Reading furnaces are ſtill nearer, which afford market for beef, pork, and other things, at all times of the year; this is alſo a good neighbourhood for raiſing all kinds of produce.

One other plantation, nearly adjoining the above, containing 109 acres of freſh good land, whereof there are about 70 acres clear, a large quantity of meadow may be made, with the advantage of watering, at a ſmall expence, the remainder of the upland well timbered, with hickory, walnut and white-oak; this place is alſo well watered, with a good new ſquare log dwelling-houſe and new barn, the fences in good repair; the land is well known to be as good as any in the neighbourhood, for either graſs or grain of any kind; it is bounded by lands of Samuel Thomas, James Smith, and others.

Alſo one other tract of unimproved land, adjoining the laſt deſcribed plantation, containing 45 acres of land, well timbered and watered.

Likewiſe one other tract of land, containing 75 acres, well timbered, with ſome ſmall improvement thereon, adjoining the laſt mentioned tract, and the county line. The titles indiſputable. The payments will be made eaſy. The purchaſers may have the advantage of buying the crop in the ground, upon the plantations aforeſaid, if they ſee fit. The quitrents upon ſaid land are no more than one halfpenny per acre yearly. Any perſon or perſons inclining to buy the whole, or any part of ſaid eſtate, will be ſhewn the premiſes, by applying to the Widow Cochran, living near the ſame. The terms will be made known, at the time and place of ſale, by us, MARY COCHRAN, Executrix, JAMES COCHRAN, and JACOB COCHRAN, Executors. ¶

N. B. The ſale to begin at ten of the clock ſaid day.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RUN AWAY, *on the 2d day of March inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, in Saliſbury Townſhip, Lancaſter County, an indented Iriſh ſervant man, named* FLARENCE SULAHON, *about 20 years of age, fair complexion, with ſandy hair, about 6 feet high; had on, and took with him, when he went away, an old ſhort ſkirted brown coat, a ſailor's blue jacket and a ſtriped under ditto, with one pair of new buckſkin breeches (in the pockets of which were two Half Johannes's) one pair blue ſtockings, a pair of new ſhoes, with large copper buckles, four check ſhirts, one old white ditto, and an old felt hat, much greaſed on the crown, lined with white; has ſerved ſome time as a ſailor, and perhaps may incline to go to ſea again. Whoever apprehends the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by* ANDREW LITLE. §

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER, living in Brandywine Hundred, New-Caſtle County, the following TRACTS of LAND, viz.

ONE fronting on the river Delaware, and bounded by ſaid river, land of John Buckly, and Adam Grubb, containing about 100 acres, on which there are two tenements, two thriving young orchards, and a landing, known by the name of Grubb's landing, the King's road from Wilmington to Philadelphia going through the ſame, it is well watered, and about one half cleared, the reſt well timbered.

One other tract of land, containing about 140 acres, having 80 acres cleared, the reſt well timbered and watered, and there may be 12 or 15 acres of meadow made on it; there is a dwelling-houſe, barn, and a good orchard on it; bounded by land of Joſeph Cloud, and others, and about two miles from Naaman's creek landing.

One other tract of land of about 75 acres, there being about 20 acres cleared, the reſt well timbered, a houſe, &c. on which there may be made 30 or 40 acres of watered meadow, having two never-failing ſtreams of water through it; bounded by land of Iſaac Grubb, and others, and about three miles from either Grubb's or Naaman's creek landings.

Any perſon inclining to purchaſe either of ſaid tracts, may apply to the ſubſcriber, who lives near them. The purchaſer or purchaſers may have almoſt their own time for the purchaſe-money being paid, allowing intereſt to EMANUEL GRUBB.

Brandywine Hundred, February 23, 1773. ¶ 7ſ6.

RUN AWAY, the 28th of February laſt, from the ſubſcriber, an Engliſh ſervant man, named JOHN WHITE, about 5 feet 4 inches high, browniſh coloured hair, of a yellowiſh complexion, had a ſcar on one of his cheeks, an ill-looking fellow; had on, when he went away, a brown coat and jacket, blue red and white drawers, worſted ſtockings, and coarſe ſhoes, with ſtrings, an old felt hat, a good home made ſhirt, with flowered wriſtbands; the clothes deſcribed do chiefly belong to ſome of the reſt of the family; I think he will wear them, and ſell his own to get money, for he is a grand rogue; he was a ſervant in Maryland, and run from thence, and by his thieving and running away has been kept a ſervant theſe ten years, and ſcarcely worth his victuals at the beſt, for when he is offronted he will pretend to be ſick or lame, and will not do any thing for ſeveral days; he carried his arm in a ſling for 3 or 4 weeks before he went away, and ſaid it was dead, that he had no uſe of it, but was ſeen to uſe it, when he thought no body obſerved him; I think he will try to paſs for an object of charity, and go a begging. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant, and brings him home, ſhall have One Shilling and Six-pence reward, and no charges, paid by CURTIS LEWIS. ¶

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RUN AWAY, *laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, living in Manington, Salem County, New-Jerſey, two ſervant men, one of them named* JOHN BROWN, *35 or 40 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, middling well built, thin face; had on, when he went away, a dark coloured bearſkin jacket, blue pluſh breeches, pieced behind with buckſkin, old wool hat, blue ſtockings, old ſhoes that have been ſoaled; the little toe of his right foot turns over the others. The other named* DAVID SMITH, *about 20 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well ſet, down look; had on, when he went away, a dark bearſkin jacket, old leather breeches, patched before, holes on the knees, half-worn wool hat, coarſe light coloured ribbed ſtockings, old ſhoes; a large ſcar on the back of one of his hands, and a ſore on one leg. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervants, and ſecures them, ſo that their maſter may get them again, ſhall receive the above reward, or FOUR DOLLARS for* Brown, *and TWO DOLLARS for* Smith, *paid by* JEDEDIAH ALLEN. *March 4, 1773.* ¶

WHEREAS JAMES ADAMS, in the Townſhip of Deptford, Glouceſter County, and Province of Weſt New-Jerſey, obtained a NOTE from the ſubſcriber, of the ſame Place, on or about the 26th Day of January laſt, which appears to me to be unjuſt; I therefore will not pay one Farthing of the ſame, until compelled by Law, and I do hereby forewarn any Perſon or Perſons from taking an Aſſignment of the ſame. ¶ WILLIAM MARSHALL.

Agreeable to the Laſt Will and Teſtament of Thomas Phillips, of Williſtown Townſhip, in the County of Cheſter (lately deceaſed) will be SOLD by PUBLIC SALE, or AUCTION, on Saturday, the 20th of March inſt. at one o' clock, on the premiſes,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, containing by eſtimation 135 acres of very good rich LAND, part thereof cleared, and the other part woodland, being well timbered, with conveniency of improving the meadow greatly to advantage, a good bearing orchard; the one end of the dwelling-houſe ſtone, and part of the other logs; a good ſtone ſpring-houſe, a log barn, &c. with very ſuitable conveniency for erecting water-works, there being a conſiderable fall, on a fine conſtant ſtream of water, that runs through part of ſaid plantation. At the ſame time and place, will be ſold, a horſe and cow, a bed and bedding, wearing apparel, with ſome houſhold furniture, &c. The terms of ſale will be made known on ſaid day, where due attendance and credit will be given, by JAMES MASSEY, and JOSHUA EVANS, Executors. §

To be SOLD, by PUBLIC VENDUE, at DURHAM, on the Third Day of MAY next,

FORTY-FOUR TRACTS of LAND, being the lands bounded on Delaware, about 40 miles from the city of Philadelphia, well known by the name of The Durham Tract, divided into ſo many convenient farms. A furnace lately built, and the *mine-hill*, which contains a very great quantity of ore, of the beſt quality, are ſituate on one of them. Many of the others are extremely well watered, and contain great plenty of the beſt lime-ſtone; ſome of the tracts are already cleared for plantations, and one of them has a large quantity of the beſt watered meadow in the province, and, on many of them, more of the like quality may be made. The land is in general good, and well adapted to the raiſing wheat, barley, &c. which may be tranſported to Philadelphia, by water, at a very reaſonable rate. A particular account of the qualities and advantages of the ſeveral tracts, with a map of the whole, will be ſhortly publiſhed.

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER, at PUBLIC VENDUE, the 23d of March, between the hours of twelve and four o' clock in the afternoon, at the ſign of the Red Lion, in Bucks County, on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Briſtol, and about 12 miles from this city,

A GREAT variety of STOCK, and Implements of Huſbandry, conſiſting of waggons, carts, plows, harrows, gears of all kinds, horſes, cows, ſheep, hogs, and ſundry other things, too tedious to mention. An inventory of the whole to be ſeen at the above place, at any time before the ſale. Six months credit will be given to the purchaſers, they giving ſecurity, if required, by ALEXANDER ANDERSON. ¶

To be LETT for a TERM of YEARS, by the Subſcriber hereof, and to be entered upon the firſt of April next,

A LARGE ſtone HOUSE, two ſtories high, with four rooms on a floor, ſix fire-places, two cellars and a kitchen, barn and ſtables, a good kitchen-garden, a young bearing orchard, ſeveral acres of good meadow and about 30 acres of clear land, now divided into three fields. The houſe will be rented with or without the meadow or fields, as it beſt ſuits the renter; it is commodiouſly ſituated by Lancaſter road, within a mile of the White Horſe Tavern, in Eaſt-Whiteland Townſhip, Cheſter County, very ſuitable for a ſtore-keeper or tradeſman. Any perſon inclinable to take the ſame, may apply to the owner, living adjacent. RICHARD RICHISON. §

For CHARLES-TOWN (SOUTH-CAROLINA)

THE BRIGANTINE *PRINCE OF WALES*, WILLIAM MOORE, MASTER;

HAS excellent Accommodations for Paſſengers, and will ſail with all convenient Speed, having the greateſt Part of her Cargoe ready to go on board. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to WILLIAM FISHER, and SON, or ſaid Maſter on board, near the Old Ferry. *March 2, 1773.*

Lancaſter, December 24, 1772.

THE Members of the JULIANA LIBRARY COMPANY, in Lancaſter, are requeſted to take notice, that the next Quarterly Meeting of the Directors will be at their Library Room, in Lancaſter, on Saturday, the 20th day of March next. Preparatory to which meeting, a ſtrict examination into the ſtate and ſituation of the affairs, books and effects of the company, will be had. And all thoſe who ſhall then be found in arrears, as to their annual payments, longer than the time allowed by the laws of the company, will be declared to have forfeited their ſhares, in the books and eſtate of the company, and be no longer deemed members thereof; and the proper entries, without further indulgence, will then be made in the company's books to that purpoſe; and thoſe who ſhall have and retain any of the company's books, mathematical inſtruments, or other effects, beyond the time the rules of the company allow, will then be dealt with accordingly. The Directors find it moſt for the benefit of the inſtitution, to compel a punctual obſervance of the rules. The late frequent applications for admiſſion into this company have enabled the Directors (in a manner, much to the advantage of the company) nearly, if not fully, to compleat the number heretofore agreed on to be admitted. The value of the company's effects, by ſeveral late importations and generous donations, is greatly increaſed, and any vacancies that may happen, by the expulſion of delinquents, will, without doubt, ſpeedily be filled by new members, who, agreeable to the terms of their admiſſion, are obliged to make a handſome addition to the company's ſtock. Theſe particulars are mentioned, that ſuch members as, from their diſtant reſidence, or other accidents, have not opportunities of frequently knowing the ſituation of the affairs of the company, may have ſuch information as will induce them to ſet a juſt value upon their ſhares. *By order of the Directors.*

t.b.c. WILLIAM ATLEE, Secretary.

Cecil County, Maryland, February 2, 1773.

To be LETT, and entered on immediately,

A NEW framed HOUSE, with a fire place above, and one below, together with a log granary, with two plank floors in it, with a garden and a lot of ground, convenient for public buſineſs or a good tradeſman, ſtanding on the main road ſide, that leads from Saſſafras ferry to Appoquinimy landing, near Warwick. For terms, apply to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes. STEPHEN BEEDLE. ¶

Elk-Ridge Landing, January 18, 1773.

THIRTY POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſubſcriber's paſture, the 6th of December laſt, a dark bay HORSE, about 13 hands and an half high, has a natural tail, branded on the near buttock I M, is a little of the blood, trots and gallops, is ſpirited; from very particular circumſtances he was ſtolen by one of the runaway ſervants, adverriſed laſt December, in the Philadelphia papers, ſigned John Shipley, and William Selman. Whoever ſecures the thief, ſo as he may be convicted of the crime, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, or Three Pounds for the horſe, paid by PATRICK MACGILL. Tbc.

Richmond, James River, Virginia, January 1, 1773.

To be SOLD, by the SUBSCRIBER,

THAT valuable TRACT of LAND, called Mocock's Iſland, lying within a mile of the Mouth of Chickahomony river, one mile from James river, a quarter of a mile above Barret's ferry, and within ten miles of the city of Williamſburg: It contains ſix hundred acres of the higheſt, drieſt, and richeſt marſh in this colony; in its preſent ſtate, during the ſpring and ſummer months, it will afford grazing for above one thouſand head of cattle: In the marſh are three Iſlands, the eaſtermoſt or low Iſland contains about 150 acres of rich high land, has two good ſprings upon it, a barn, two Negroe-quarters, and an overſeer's houſe; a quarter of a mile diſtant, is Middle or High Iſland, containing about 40 acres; half a mile diſtant, lies weſtermoſt Iſland, containing 3 or 4 acres; and they are ſo ſituated, that the banking in the marſh is rendered very eaſy; the eaſtern and northern parts of theſe Iſlands, are divided from the main land by a branch of the river, no more than 30 yards broad; and the ſouthern and weſtern parts, are divided by the main body of Chickahomony, about 300 yards broad; up this river is navigation for 20 miles, for veſſels of 4000 buſhels; the branch dividing the Iſland from the main land, is eſteemed the beſt fowling and fiſhing in this colony: Oppoſite Low or Great Iſland there are on the continent one hundred and odd acres of well timbered land, belonging to this plantation, pleaſantly ſituated, and overlooking the whole Iſland; this land runs from the branch, acroſs the main road leading from the ferry to Williamſburg, ſo that the diſtance from town is not above 9 miles; common tides cover no part of the marſh; ſpring tides, with a continued north-eaſt wind, cover the greater part of it, with four inches water; but the beſt criterion of the tide is taken from the remarkable great guſt, on Friday, September 8, 1769, which ſpread over great part of America, and then there were only ſeven inches water in the ſaid marſh. Any perſon purchaſing this Iſland, may have the ſtock and utenſils upon reaſonable terms. PATRICK COUTTS. 6w.

For further information, apply to Meſſieurs WILLING and MORRIS, Merchants, in Philadelphia.

To be SOLD,

FRUIT TREES (of the moſt curious and beſt varieties of fruit only) of pruans, plumbs, apricots, pears, and cherries, fit for planting out next enſuing ſpring. Enquire at the north-weſt corner houſe of Third and Race-ſtreets, in Philadelphia, of CHRISTIAN LEHMAN.

*** Alſo to be ſold, a TRACT of between two and three ACRES of LAND, with compleat and ſuitable buildings, and a large garden, with all other conveniencies thereon, either for a gentleman's country ſeat or for public buſineſs, ſituate about ſix miles from this city. Enquire as above. ¶

ALL perſons that have any juſt demands againſt the eſtate of HUGH WRIGHT, late Mariner, deceaſed, of this city, are hereby requeſted to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, on or before the tenth day of March next, otherwiſe they cannot be paid, as the Executors will at the ſaid time give up their truſt. JAMES CRAIG, ANDREW MAY, WILLIAM COFFING, Executors. ¶ *Philadelphia, February 1, 1773.*

THIRTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RUN away, in the night between the 3d and 4th of this inſtant February, from the ſubſcriber, living in Germantown, a German ſervant girl, named ELIZABETH PRUGELIN, of a melancholy temper, red eyes, and ſpeaks Low Dutch and French, is about 26 years old; had on, when ſhe went away, a new lincey red, blue and white jacket, and white, dark and light-blue ſtriped petticoat, new fulled ſtockings, and almoſt new ſhoes. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant girl, and brings her to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by MICHAEL KEYSER. ¶

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

March 17, 1773. NUMB. 2308.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

BOSTON, February 22.

ON Tueſday laſt his Excellency the Governor was pleaſed to ſend a Meſſage by the Secretary to the Honorable Houſe of Repreſentatives, directing their attendance forthwith in the Council Chamber. The Houſe went up accordingly, and after his Excellency had given his aſſent to ſeveral engroſſed bills, he made the following SPEECH to both Houſes:

Gentlemen of the Council, and
Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

THE proceedings of ſuch of the inhabitants of the town of Boſton as aſſembled together, and paſſed and publiſhed their reſolves or votes as the act of the town, at a legal town-meeting, denying, in the moſt expreſs terms, the ſupremacy of Parliament, and inviting every other town and diſtrict in the province to adopt the ſame principles, and to eſtabliſh Committees of Correſpondence, to conſult upon proper meaſures to maintain it; and the proceedings of divers other towns, in conſequence of this invitation, appeared to me to be ſo unwarrantable, and of ſuch a dangerous nature and tendency, that I thought myſelf bound to call upon you, in my ſpeech at opening the ſeſſion, to join with me in diſcountenancing and bearing a proper teſtimony againſt ſuch irregularities and innovations.

I ſtated to you fairly and truly, as I conceived, the conſtitution of the kingdom and of the province, ſo far as relates to the dependance of the latter upon the former; and I deſired you, if you differed from me in ſentiments, to ſhew me with candour my own errors, and to give your reaſons in ſupport of your opinions, ſo far as you might differ from me. I hoped that you would have conſidered my Speech by your joint Committees, and have given me a joint anſwer; but, as the Houſe of Repreſentatives have declined that mode of proceeding, and as your principles in government are very different, I am obliged to make ſeparate and diſtinct Replies.

I ſhall firſt apply myſelf to you,

Gentlemen of the Council,

The two firſt parts of your anſwer, which reſpect the diſorders occaſioned by the Stamp-act, and the general nature of Supreme Authority, do not appear to me to have a tendency to invalidate any thing which I have ſaid in my Speech; for, however the Stamp-act may have been the immediate occaſion of any diſorders, the authority of Parliament was notwithſtanding denied, in order to juſtify or excuſe them. And, for the nature of the Supreme Authority of Parliament, I have never given you any reaſon to ſuppoſe that I intended a more abſolute power in Parliament, or a greater degree of active or paſſive obedience in the people, than what is founded in the nature of government, let the form of it be what it may. I ſhall therefore paſs over thoſe parts of your Anſwer, without any further remark. I would alſo have ſaved you the trouble of all thoſe authorities, which you have brought to ſhew that all taxes upon Engliſh ſubjects muſt be levied by virtue of the act, not of the King alone, but in conjunction with the Lords and Commons, for I ſhould very readily have allowed it; and I ſhould as readily have allowed, that other acts of legiſlation muſt be paſſed by the ſame joint authority, and not by the King alone.

Indeed, I am not willing to continue a controverſy with you upon any other parts of your Anſwer. I am glad to find, that independance is what you have not in contemplation; and that you will not preſume to preſcribe the exact limits of the authority of Parliament; only, as with due deference to it, you are humbly of opinion that, as all human authority, in the natute of it, is and ought to be limited, it cannot conſtitutionally extend, for the reaſons you have ſuggeſted, to the levying of taxes, in any form, on his Majeſty's ſubjects of this province.

I will only obſerve, that your attempts to draw a line, as the limits of the ſupreme authority in government, by diſtinguiſhing ſome natural rights as more peculiarly exempt from ſuch authority than the reſt, rather tend to evince the impracticability of drawing ſuch a line; and that ſome parts of your Anſwer ſeem to infer a ſupremacy in the province, at the ſame time that you acknowledge the ſupremacy of Parliament; for otherwiſe the rights of the ſubjects cannot be the ſame in all eſſential reſpects, as you ſuppoſe them to be, in all parts of the dominions, "under a like form of Legiſlature."

From theſe, therefore, and other conſiderations, I cannot help flattering myſelf that, upon more mature deliberation, and in order to a more conſiſtent plan of government, you will chooſe rather to doubt of the expediency of Parliament's exerciſing its authority in caſes that may happen, than to limit the authority itſelf, eſpecially as you agree with me in the proper method of obtaining a redreſs of grievances by conſtitutional repreſentations, which cannot well conſiſt with a denial of the authority to which the repreſentations are made; and, from the beſt information I have been able to obtain, the denial of the authority of Parliament, expreſſly or by implication, in thoſe petitions to which you refer, was the cauſe of their not being admitted, and not any advice given by the Miniſter to the Agents of the Colonies.

I muſt enlarge and be much more particular in my Reply to you,

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

I ſhall take no notice of that part of your Anſwer, which attributes the diſorders of the province to an undue exerciſe of the power of Parliament, becauſe you take for granted, what can by no means be admitted, that Parliament had exerciſed its power without juſt authority. The ſum of your Anſwer, ſo far as it is pertinent to my Speech, is this.

You alledge that the Colonies were an acquiſition of foreign Territory not annexed to the Realm of England, and therefore at the *abſolute* diſpoſal of the Crown; the King having, as you take it, a conſtitutional right to diſpoſe of and *alienate* any part of his Territories not annexed to the Realm---that Queen Elizabeth accordingly conveyed the property, *dominion* and *ſovereignty* of Virginia to Sir Walter Raleigh, to be held of the Crown *by homage and a certain render*, without reſerving any ſhare in the legiſlative and executive authority---that the ſubſequent grants of America were ſimilar in this reſpect, that they were without any reſervation for ſecuring the ſubjection of the Coloniſts to the Parliament and future Laws of England,---that this was the ſenſe of the Engliſh Crown, the Nation and our Prececeſſors, when they firſt took poſſeſſion of this Country---that if the Colonies were not then annexed to the Realm, they cannot have been annexed ſince that time---that if they are not now annexed to the *Realm*, they are not part of the *Kingdom*, and conſequently not ſubject to the Legiſlative authority of the Kingdom; for no Country, by the Common Law, was ſubject to the Laws or to the Parliament but the Realm of England.

Now if this your foundation ſhall fail you in every part of it, as I think it will, the fabrick which you have raiſed upon it muſt certainly fall.

Let me then obſerve to you that, as Engliſh ſubjects, and agreeable to the doctrine of feudal tenure, all our lands and tenements are held mediately or immediately of the Crown, and although the poſſeſſion and uſe or profits be in the ſubject, there ſtill remains a dominion in the Crown. When any new countries are diſcovered by Engliſh ſubjects, according to the general law and uſage of nations, they become part of the ſtate, and, according to the feudal ſyſtem, the lordſhip or dominion is in the Crown, and a right accrues of diſpoſing of ſuch territories, under ſuch tenure, or for ſuch ſervices to be performed, as the Crown ſhall judge proper, and whenſoever any part of ſuch territories, by grant from the Crown, becomes the poſſeſſion or property of private perſons, ſuch perſons, thus holding under the Crown of England, remain or become ſubjects of England to all intents and purpoſes, as fully as if any of the royal manors, foreſts or other territory within the realm had been granted to them upon the like tenure. But that it is now, or was when the plantations were firſt granted, the prerogative of the Kings of England to alienate ſuch territories from the Crown, or to conſtitute a number of new governments, altogether independant of the Sovereign legiſlative authority of the Engliſh empire, I can by no means concede to you. I have never ſeen any better authority to ſupport ſuch an opinion than an anonymous pamphlet, by which I fear you have too eaſily been miſled, for I ſhall preſently ſhew you that the declarations of King James the firſt, and of King Charles the firſt, admitting they are truly related by the author of this pamphlet, ought to have no weight with you; nor does the ceſſion or reſtoration, upon a treaty of peace, of countries which have been loſt or acquired in war militate with theſe principles, nor may any particular act of power of a Prince in ſelling or delivering up any part of his dominion to a foreign Prince or State, againſt the general ſenſe of the nation, be urged to invalidate them; and upon examination it will appear, that all the grants which have been made of America are founded upon them, and are made to conform to them, even thoſe which you have adduced in ſupport of very different principles.

You do not recollect that, prior to what you call the firſt grant by Q. Elizabeth to Sir Walter Raleigh, a grant had been made, by the ſame Princeſs, to Sir Humphry Gilbert, of all ſuch countries as he ſhould diſcover, which were to be *of the allegiance of her, her Heirs and Succeſſors*, but he dying in the proſecution of his voyage, a ſecond grant was made to Sir Walter Raleigh, which, you ſay, conveyed the dominion and ſovereignty, without any reſerve of legiſlative or executive authority, *being held by homage and a render*. To hold by *homage*, which implies fealty, *and a render*, is deſcriptive of ſocage tenure as fully, as if it had been ſaid, to hold *as of our Manor of Eaſt Greenwich*, the words in your Charter. Now this alone was a reſerve of dominion and ſovereignty in the Queen, her Heirs and Succeſſors, and, beſides this, the grant is made upon this expreſs condition, which you paſs over, *that the People remain ſubject to the Crown of England*, the head of that legiſlative authority which, by the Engliſh conſtitution, is equally extenſive with the authority of the Crown throughout every part of the dominions. Now if we could ſuppoſe the Queen to have acquired, ſeparate from her relation to her ſubjects, or in her natural capacity, which ſhe could not do, a title to a country diſcovered by her ſubjects, and then to grant the ſame country to Engliſh ſubjects, in her public capacity as Queen of England, ſtill, by this grant, ſhe annexed it to the Crown. Thus, by not diſtinguiſhing between the Crown of England and the Kings and Queens of England in their perſonal or natural capacities, you have been led into a fundamental error, which muſt prove fatal to your ſyſtem. It is not material whether Virginia reverted to the Crown by Sir Walter's attainder, or whether he never took any benefit from his grant, though the latter is moſt probable, ſeeing he ceaſed from all attempts to take poſſeſſion of the country after a few years trial. There were, undoubtedly, divers grants made by King James the firſt, of the continent of America, in the beginning of the 17th century, and ſimilar to the grant of Q. Elizabeth in this reſpect, that they were dependant on the Crown. The Charter to the council at Plymouth, in Devon, dated Nov. 3, 1620, more immediately reſpects us, and of that we have the moſt authentic remains.

By this charter, upon the petition of Sir Ferdinando Gorges, a Corporation was conſtituted, to be and continue by Succeſſion forever in the Town of Plymouth aforeſaid, to which Corporation that part of the American Continent, which lies between the 40° and 48° degrees of Latitude, was granted *to be held of the King, his Heirs and Succeſſors, as of the manor of Eaſt Greenwich*, with powers to conſtitute ſubordinate Governments in America, and to make Laws for ſuch Governments, *not repugnant to the Laws and Statutes of England*. From this Corporation your Predeceſſors obtained a Grant of the Soil of the Colony of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, in 1627, and, in 1628, they obtained a Charter from K. Charles the firſt, making them a diſtinct Corporation alſo, within the Realm, and giving them full powers within the limits of their Patent, very like to thoſe of the Council of Plymouth throughout their more extenſive Territory.

We will now conſider what muſt have been the ſenſe of the King, of the Nation, and of the Patentees, at the time of granting theſe Patents. From the year 1602, the banks and ſea-coaſts of New-England had been frequented by Engliſh ſubjects for catching and drying Cod-Fiſh. When an excluſive right to the Fiſhery was claimed, by virtue of the Patent of 1620, the Houſe of Commons was alarmed, and a bill was brought in for allowing a free Fiſhery, and it was upon this occaſion that one of the Secretaries of State declared, perhaps as his own opinion, that the Plantations were not annexed to the Crown, and ſo were not within the juriſdiction of Parliament. Sir Edwin Sandys, who was one of the Virginia Company, and an eminent Lawyer, declared that he knew Virginia had been annexed, and *was held of the Crown as of the Manor of Eaſt Greenwich*, and he believed New-England was ſo alſo; and ſo it moſt certainly was. This declaration made by one of the King's Servants, you ſay, ſhewed the ſenſe of the Crown, and, being not ſecretly but openly declared in Parliament, you would make it the ſenſe of the Nation alſo, notwithſtanding your own aſſertion, that the Lords and Commons paſſed a bill that ſhewed their ſenſe to be directly the contrary. But if there had been full evidence of expreſs declarations made by King James the Firſt, and King Charles the Firſt, they were declarations contrary to their own Grants, which declare this Country to be held of the Crown, and conſequently it muſt have been annexed to it. And may not ſuch declarations be accounted for by other actions of thoſe Princes, who, when they were ſoliciting the Parliament to grant the Duties of Tonnage and Poundage with other aids, and were, in this way, acknowledging the rights of Parliament, at the ſame time were requiring the payment of thoſe Duties, with ſhip money, &c. by virtue of their prerogative?

But, to remove all doubt of the ſenſe of the Nation, and of the Patentees of this Patent or Charter, in 1620, I need only refer you to the account, publiſhed by Sir Ferdinando Georges himſelf, of the proceedings in Parliament upon this occaſion. As he was the moſt active member of the Council of Plymouth, and as he relates what came within his own knowledge and obſervation, his narrative, which has all the appearances of truth and ſincerity, muſt carry conviction with it. He ſays, that ſoon after the Patent was paſſed, and while it lay in the Crown Office, he was ſummoned to appear in Parliament to anſwer what was to be objected againſt it, and the Houſe being in a Commitee, and Sir Edward Coke, that great oracle of the Law, in the Chair, he was called to the Bar, and was told by Sir Edward, that the Houſe underſtood that a Patent had been granted to the ſaid Sir Ferdinando, and divers other noble perſons, for eſtabliſhing a Colony in New England, that this was deemed a grievance of the Common-wealth, *contrary to the Laws* and to the privileges of the ſubject, that it was a monopoly, &c. and he required the delivery of the Patent into the Houſe. Sir Ferdinando Georges made no doubt of the authority of the Houſe, but ſubmitted to their diſpoſal of the Patent as in their wiſdom they thought good, "not knowing, under favour, how any action of that kind could be a grievance to the public, ſeeing it was undertaken for the advancement of Religion, *the enlargement of the bounds of our Nation*, &c.---He was willing, however, to ſubmit the whole to their Honourable cenſures." After divers attendances he imagined he had ſatisfied the Houſe, that the planting a Colony was of much more conſequence than a ſimple diſorderly courſe of Fiſhing. He was, notwithſtanding, diſappointed, and, when the public grievances of the kingdom were preſented by the two Houſes, that of the Patent for New-England was the firſt. I don't know how the Parliament could have ſhewn more fully the ſenſe they then had of their authority over this new acquired Territory, nor can we expect better evidence of the ſenſe which the Patentees had of it, for I know of no hiſtorical fact of which we have leſs reaſon to doubt.

And now, Gentlemen, I will ſhew you how it appears from our Charter itſelf, which you ſay I have not yet been pleaſed to point out to you, except from that clauſe which reſtrains us from making Laws repugnant to the Laws of England, that it was the ſenſe of our predeceſſors at the time when the Charter was granted, that they were to remain ſubject to the ſupreme authority of Parliament.

Beſides this clauſe, which I ſhall have occaſion further to remark upon before I finiſh, you will find that, by the Charter, a grant was made of exemption from all taxes and impoſitions upon any goods imported *into New-England*, or exported from thence into England, for the ſpace of twenty-one years, except the cuſtom of five per Cent. upon ſuch goods as, after the expiration of ſeven years, ſhould be brought into England. Nothing can be more plain than that the Charter, as well as the Patent to the Council of Plymouth, conſtitutes a corporation in England, with powers to create a ſubordinate government or governments within the plantation, ſo that there would always be ſubjects of taxes and impoſitions both in the kingdom and in the plantation. An exemption for twenty-one years implies a right of impoſition after the expiration of the term, and there is no diſtinction between the kingdom and the plantation. By what authority, then, in the underſtanding of the parties, were theſe impoſitions to be laid? If any, to ſupport a ſyſtem, ſhould ſay by the King, rather than to acknowledge the authority of Parliament, yet this could not be the ſenſe of one of our principal patentees, Mr. Samuel Vaſſall, who at that inſtant, 1628, the date of the Charter, was ſuffering the loſs of his goods, rather than ſubmit to an impoſition laid by the King without the authority of Parliament; and to prove that a few years after it could not be the ſenſe of the reſt, I need only to refer you to your own records for the year 1642, where you will find an order of the Houſe of Commons, conceived in ſuch terms as diſcover a plain reference to this part of the Charter, after fourteen years of the twenty-one were expired. By this order the Houſe of Commons declare, that all goods and merchandize exported to New-England, or imported from thence, ſhall be free from all taxes and impoſitions both in the kingdom *and in New-England*, until the Houſe ſhall take further order therein to the contrary. The ſenſe which our predeceſſors had of the benefit which they took from this order, evidently appears from the vote of the General Court, acknowledging their humble thankfulneſs and preſerving a grateful remembrance of the honourable reſpect from that high court, and reſolving that the order ſent unto them, under the hand of the Clerk of the Honourable Houſe of Commons, ſhall be entered among their public records to remain there unto poſterity: And, in an Addreſs to Parliament, nine years after, they acknowledge, among other undeſerved favours, that of *taking off the Cuſtoms from them.*

I am at a loſs what your ideas could be when you ſay, that if the plantations are not part of the *Realm*, they are not part of the *Kingdom*, ſeeing the two words can properly convey but one idea, and they have one and the ſame ſignification in the different languages from whence they are derived. I do not charge you with any deſign, but the equivocal uſe of the word realm in ſeveral parts of your anſwer, makes them perplexed and obſcure. Sometimes you muſt intend the whole dominion which is ſubject to the authority of Parliament, ſometimes only ſtrictly the territorial realm to which other dominions are or may be annexed. If you mean that no countries but the ancient territorial realm can conſtitutionally be ſubject to the ſupreme authority of England, which you have very incautiouſly ſaid is a rule of the common law of England, this is a doctrine which you will never be able to ſupport. That the common law ſhould be controuled and changed by ſtatutes, every day's experience teaches, but that the common law preſcribes limits to the extent of the legiſlative power, I believe has never been ſaid upon any other occaſion. That Acts of Parliament for ſeveral hundred years paſt have reſpected countries, which are not ſtrictly within the realm, you might eaſily have diſcovered by the ſtatute books. You will find Acts for regulating the affairs of Ireland, though a ſeparate and diſtinct kingdom. Wales and Calais, whilſt they ſent no repreſentatives to Parliament, were ſubject to the like regulations. So are Guernſey, Jerſey, Alderney, &c. which ſend no members to this day. Theſe countries are not more properly a part of the ancient realm, than the plantations, nor do I know that they can more properly be ſaid to be annexed to the realm, unleſs the declaring that Acts of Parliament ſhall extend to Wales, though not particularly named, ſhall make it ſo, which I conceive it does not in the ſenſe you intend.

Thus, I think, I have made it appear that the plantations, though not ſtrictly within the realm, have from the beginning been conſtitutionally ſubject to the ſupreme authority of the realm; and are ſo far annexed to it, as to be, with the realm and the other dependencies upon it, one entire dominion; and that the plantation or colony of Maſſachuſetts-Bay in particular is holden as feudatory of the imperial Crown of England, deem it to be no part of the realm

it is immaterial, for, to uſe the words of a very great authority in a caſe of ſome reſpects analogous to it, "being feudatory, the concluſion neceſſarily follows, that it is under the government of the King's laws and the King's courts in caſes proper for them to interpoſe, though (like counties Palatine) it has peculiar laws and cuſtoms, Jura Regalia, and compleat juriſdiction at home."

Your remark upon and conſtruction of the words, *not repugnant to the laws of England*, are much the ſame with thoſe of the council; but can any reaſon be aſſigned, why the laws of England, as they ſtood juſt at that period, ſhould be pitched upon as the ſtandard, more than any other period? If ſo, why was it not recurred to when the ſecond charter was granted, more than ſixty years after the firſt? It is not improbable that the original intention might be a repugnancy in general, and â fortiori ſuch laws as were made more immediately to reſpect us; but the ſtatute of 7th and 8th of King William and Queen Mary, ſoon after the ſecond charter, favours the latter conſtruction only, and the province agent, Mr. Dummer, in his much applauded defence of the charter, ſays, that *then* a law in the plantations may be ſaid to be repugnant to a law made in Great-Britain, when it flatly contradicts it, ſo far as the law made there mentions and relates to the plantations. But, Gentlemen, there is another clauſe both in the firſt and ſecond charter, which, I think will ſerve to explain this, or to render all diſpute upon the conſtruction of it unneceſſary.----You are enabled to impoſe ſuch oaths only as are warrantable by, or not repugnant to, the laws and ſtatutes of the realm. I believe you will not contend that theſe clauſes muſt mean ſuch oaths only as were warrantable at the reſpective times when the charters were granted. It has often been found neceſſary, ſince the date of the charters, to alter the forms of the oaths to the government by acts of Parliament, and ſuch alterations have always been conformed to in the plantations.

Leſt you ſhould think that I admit the authority of King Charles the ſecond, in giving his aſſent to an Act of the Aſſembly of Virginia, which you ſubjoin to the authorities of James the firſt and Charles the firſt, to have any weight, I muſt obſerve to you, that I do not ſee any greater inconſiſtency with Magna Charta in the King's giving his aſſent to an Act of a ſubordinate legiſlature immediately or in perſon, than when he does it mediately by his Governor or Subſtitute; but, if it could be admitted that ſuch an aſſent diſcovered the King's judgment, that Virginia was independant, would you lay any ſtreſs upon it when the ſame King was from time to time giving his aſſent to Acts of Parliament which inferred the dependance of all the colonies, and had by one of thoſe Acts declared the plantations to be inhabited and peopled by His Majeſty's ſubjects of England?

I gave you no reaſon to remark upon the abſurdity of a grant to perſons born within the realm, of the ſame liberties which would have belonged to them if they had been born within the realm, but rather guarded againſt it, by conſidering ſuch grant as declaratory only, and in the nature of an aſſurance that the plantations would be conſidered as the dominions of England. But is there no abſurdity in a grant from the King of England, of the liberties and immunities of Engliſhmen to perſons born in, and who are to inhabit other territories than the dominions of England, and would ſuch grant, whether by Charter or other letters patent, be ſufficient to make them inheritable, or to entitle them to the other liberties and immunities of Engliſhmen, in any part of the Engliſh dominions?

As I am willing to reſt the point between us upon the Plantations having been, from their firſt diſcovery and ſettlement under the Crown, a part of the dominions of England, I ſhall not take up any time in remarking upon your arguments to ſhew, that ſince that time they cannot have been made a part of thoſe dominions.

The remaining parts of your Anſwer are principally intended to prove that, under both Charters, it hath been the ſenſe of the people that they were not ſubject to the juriſdiction of Parliament, and, for this purpoſe, you have made large extracts from the Hiſtory of the Colony. Whilſt you are doing honour to the Book, by laying any ſtreſs upon its authority, it would have been no more than juſtice to the Author, if you had cited ſome other paſſages, which would have tended to reconcile the paſſage in my Speech to the Hiſtory.----I have ſaid that, except about the time of the Anarchy which preceded the Reſtoration of King Charles the Second, I have not diſcovered that the authority of Parliament had been called in queſtion, even by particular perſons. It was, as I take it, from the principles imbibed in thoſe times of Anarchy, that the perſons of influence, mentioned in the Hiſtory, diſputed the authority of Parliament, but the Government would not venture to diſpute it. On the contrary, in four or five years after the Reſtoration, the Government declared to the King's Commiſſioners, that the act of navigation had been for ſome years obſerved here, that they knew not of its being greatly violated, and that ſuch Laws as appeared to be againſt it were repealed. It is not ſtrange that theſe perſons of influence ſhould prevail upon great part of the people to fall in, for a time, with their opinions, and to ſuppoſe acts of the Colony neceſſary to give force to acts of Parliament; the Government, however, ſeveral years before the Charter was vacated, more explicitly acknowledged the authority of Parliament, and voted that their Governor ſhould take the oath required of him, faithfully to do and perform all matters and things enjoined him by the acts of trade. I have not recited in my Speech all theſe particulars, nor had I them all in my mind, but, I think, I have ſaid nothing inconſiſtent with them. My principles in Government are ſtill the ſame with what they appear to be in the Book you refer to, nor am I conſcious that, by any part of my conduct, I have given cauſe to ſuggeſt the contrary.

Inaſmuch as you ſay that I have not particularly pointed out to you the acts and doings of the General Aſſembly which relate to acts of Parliament, I will do it now, and demonſtrate to you, that ſuch acts have been acknowledged by the Aſſembly, or ſubmitted to by the people.

From your predeceſſors removal to America until the year 1640 there was no Seſſion of Parliament, and the firſt ſhort Seſſion, of a few days only, in 1640, and the whole of the next Seſſion, until the withdraw of the King, being taken up in the diſputes between the King and the Parliament, there could be no room for Plantation affairs. Soon after the King's withdraw, the Houſe of Commons paſſed the memorable Order of 1642, and from that time to the Reſtoration, this Plantation ſeems to have been diſtinguiſhed from the reſt, and the ſeveral acts or ordinances, which reſpected the other Plantations, were never enforced here, and, poſſibly, under colour of the exemption in 1642, it might not be intended they ſhould be executed.

For fifteen or ſixteen years after the Reſtoration, there was no officer of the Cuſtoms in the Colony, except the Governor, annually elected by the people, and the acts of Trade were but little regarded, nor did the Governor take the oath required of Governors by the act of the 12th of King Charles the Second, until the time which I have mentioned. Upon the Revolution the force of an act of Parliament was evident, in a caſe of as great importance as any which could happen to the Colony. King William and Queen Mary were proclaimed in the Colony, King and Queen of England, France, and Ireland, *and the Dominions thereunto belonging*, in the room of King James, and this not by virtue of an act of the Colony, for no ſuch act ever paſſed, but by force of an act of Parliament, which altered the ſucceſſion to the Crown, and for which the people waited ſeveral weeks with anxious concern. By force of another act of Parliament, and that only, ſuch officers of the Colony as had taken the oaths of Allegiance to King James, deemed themſelves at liberty to take, and accordingly did take the oaths to King William and Queen Mary. And that I may mention other acts of the like nature together, it is by force of an act of Parliament that the illuſtrious Houſe of Hanover ſucceeded to the Throne of Britain *and its Dominions*, and by ſeveral other acts, the forms of the oaths have from time to time been altered, and by a late act that form was eſtabliſhed which every one of us has complied with, as the Charter in expreſs words requires and makes our duty. Shall we now diſpute whether acts of Parliament have been ſubmitted to, when we find them ſubmitted to in points which are of the very eſſence of our conſtitution? If you ſhould diſown that authority, which has power even to change the ſucceſſion to the Crown, are you in no danger of denying the authority of our moſt gracious Sovereign, which I am ſure none of you can have in your thoughts?

[*For the Remainder, ſee the Fourth Page.*]

WILLIAMSBURG, March 4.

This Day the General Aſſembly met at the Capitol, agreeable to the Governor's Proclamation, when his Excellency was pleaſed to make the following Speech:

Gentlemen of the Council, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Houſe of Burgeſſes,

IT was far from my Intention, when we parted laſt, to have put you to the Expence and Trouble of meeting again here ſo ſoon; but I am perſuaded you will ſee the Neceſſity of it, when I inform you that all the Emiſſions of your Paper Currency, now in Circulation, are forged, and that in ſo maſterly a Manner as to make it almoſt impoſſible for thoſe the moſt knowing in ſuch Matters to diſtinguiſh the good from the bad. Seeing that the Credit of the Country is ſo deeply affected by it, I thought it my Duty to aſſemble you immediately, that you might purſue ſuch Meaſures as you ſhall think proper to reſtore it, if poſſible, to its former Credit. And I do moſt ſincerely congratulate you, both on its being diſcovered ſo ſoon, and that the Authors of coining your Gold and Silver, as well as forging and paſſing your Paper Money, are in ſo fair a Way of receiving that Puniſhment which is due to their Crimes, as well thoſe in a neighbouring Province, as them in this Colony.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Houſe of Burgeſſes,

Having nothing in Command from his Majeſty to trouble you with at preſent, I hope you will proceed immediately, with the Coolneſs and Candour that is becoming ſo reſpectable a Body, to the Buſineſs on which you are now aſſembled.

Gentlemen of the Council, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Houſe of Burgeſſes,

I do aſſure you that I ſhall be exceedingly happy to concur with you in enacting any Laws, that it may be thought will contribute to the mutual Advantage of this and our Mother Country, whoſe Intereſts, I hope, we ſhall ever think inſeparable."

On Tueſday laſt the Priſoners from Pittſylvania were carried down to York, and examined before the Court of that County, which judging them guilty, they were remanded to the public Goal in this City, to await their Trial at the enſuing General Court.

This Evening Moſes Terry, from Halifax, was brought down Priſoner, and committed to the public Goal, for being concerned in paſſing counterfeit Bills. We hear he intends pleading guilty, and that he has informed againſt many others.

BOSTON, *March 4.*

On Friday, the 19th ult. his Excellency the Governor was pleaſed to ſend the following Meſſage to the Honourable Houſe of Repreſentatives.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

THE Province Houſe is in a much more ruinous ſtate, than when I recommended to you to make proviſion for the repair of it, the laſt Seſſion of the General Court.

The preſent inconveniencies which I ſubmit to by having continued to reſide in it, I hope, will have ſome weight with you, but the diſhonour, which muſt reflect upon the Province, from its appearing to be unfit for any perſon to dwell in, I hope, will have much greater weight with you, and induce you to provide for its thorough repair.

I am well aſſured that His Majeſty does not expect from me, that any part of my ſupport ſhould be applied to the repairs of this houſe; and I have reaſon to think, that if you ſhall continue in your refuſal, which I hope you will not, proviſion will be made for the decent reſidence of the Governor; and I do not thus repeatedly preſs you to make this proviſion for the ſake of my own future convenience, but from a real regard to the honour and the intereſt of the Province

Council Chamber, Feb. 19th 1773. T. HUTCHINSON.

Thurſday laſt the following Meſſage was preſented to his Excellency the Governor (in Anſwer to his Meſſage to the Houſe of the 19th ult.) by Capt. *Derby*, Col. *Bowers*, Col. *Thaxter*, Col. *Thayer*, and Capt. *Morſe*, viz.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

THE Houſe have with great Attention conſidered your Excellency's Meſſage of the Nineteenth Inſtant, and beg Leave to ſay, that they are not unacquainted with the preſent State of the Province Houſe, and are ſenſible that it might be repaired at a leſs Expence now than in future.

The Governor of the Province, when this Building was purchaſed by the Government for his Reſidence, was conſtitutionally dependant upon the free Grants of the Repreſentatives of the People for his Support; but, as the Connection between the Governor and the People in this Reſpect is now, to the great Grief of the Inhabitants of this Province, ſo materially altered, this Houſe conceive, that they are not only not bound in Honor or Juſtice, but that they cannot, conſiſtent with the Duty they owe their Conſtituents, proceed to make the Repairs which your Excellency deſires at this Time.

The Houſe are ſo far from being influenced by any the leaſt perſonal Diſreſpect, that they beg Leave to aſſure your Excellency, if the Time was come, as they wiſh it ſoon may, when your Excellency ſhall think beſt to receive your whole Support from this Province, it would give them great Pleaſure to provide your Excellency a convenient and elegant Houſe, ſuch as ſhould be honorable to the Province, and ſuitable to the Dignity of the chief Magiſtrate of this Province."

The Committee on his Excellency's Speech of the 16th Inſtant, beg Leave to report to the honourable Board the following Reply, which is humbly ſubmitted.

In the Name of the Committee, JAMES BOWDOIN.

In COUNCIL, Feb. 25, 1773. Read and accepted, and ordered that *Harriſon Gray*, *James Ruſſel*, *James Pitts*, *Stephen Hall*, and *James Humphrey*, Eſquires, be a Committee to wait on his Excellency the Governor therewith.

THOMAS FLUCKER, *Secretary.*

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

AS a ſmall Part only of your Excellency's laſt Speech to both Houſes is addreſſed to the Board, there are but a few Clauſes on which we ſhall remark.

With regard to the Diſorders that have ariſen, your Excellency and the Board have aſſigned different Cauſes. The Cauſe you are pleaſed to aſſign, together with the Diſorders themſelves, we ſuppoſed to be Effects ariſing from the Stamp-Act, and certain other Acts of Parliament. If we were not miſtaken in this, which you do not aſſert, it ſo far ſeems to invalidate what is ſaid in your Speech on that Head.

We have taken Notice of this, only becauſe it ſtands connected with another Matter, on which we would make a few further Obſervations. What we refer to is, the general Nature of Supreme Authority. We have already offered Reaſons, in which your Excellency ſeems to acquieſce, to ſhew that, though the Term *ſupreme* ſometimes carries with it the Idea of *unlimited* Authority, it cannot, in that ſenſe, be applied to that which is human. What is uſually denominated the Supreme Authority of a Nation muſt nevertheleſs be limited in its Acts to the Objects, that are properly or conſtitutionally cognizable by it. To illuſtrate our Meaning, we beg Leave to quote a Paſſage from your Speech, at the Opening of this Seſſion, where your Excellency ſays, "ſo much of the Spirit of Liberty breathes through all Parts of the Engliſh Conſtitution, that although from the Nature of Government there muſt be one Supreme Authority over the whole, yet this Conſtitution will admit of ſubordinate Powers, with legiſlative and executive Authority, greater or leſs, according to local and other Circumſtances." This is very true, and implies, that the legiſlative and executive Authority, granted to the ſubordinate Power, ſhould extend and operate as far as the Grant allows; and that, if it does not exceed the Limits preſcribed to it, and no Forfeiture be incurred, the ſupreme Power has no rightful Authority to take away or diminiſh it, or to ſubſtitute its own Acts, in Caſes wherein the Acts of the ſubordinate Power can, according to its Conſtitution, operate. To ſuppoſe the contrary is to ſuppoſe, that it has no Property in the Privileges granted to it, for if it holds them at the Will of the ſupreme Power, which it muſt do by the above Suppoſition, it can have no Property in them; upon which Principle, which involves the Contradiction, that what is granted, is in reality not granted, no ſubordinate Power can exiſt. But as in fact the two Powers are not incompatible, and do ſubſiſt together, each reſtraining its Acts to their conſtitutional Objects, can we not from hence ſee how the ſupreme Power may ſuperviſe, regulate, and make general Laws for the Kingdom, without interfering with the Privileges of the ſubordinate Powers within it? And alſo ſee how it may extend its Care and Protection to its Colonies, without injuring their conſtitutional Rights?----- What has been here ſaid concerning ſupreme Authority, has no Reference to the Manner in which it has been in fact exerciſed, but is wholly confined to its general Nature; and if it conveys any juſt Idea of it, the Inferences that have been at any Time deduced from it, injurious to the Rights of the Coloniſts, are not well founded; and have probably ariſen from a Miſconception of the Nature of that Authority.

Your Excellency repreſents us as introducing a Number of Authorities merely to ſhew, that "all Taxes upon Engliſh Subjects muſt be levied by Virtue of the Act not of the King alone, but in Conjunction with the Lords and Commons," and are pleaſed to add, that "you ſhould very readily have allowed it; and you ſhould as readily have allowed, that all other Acts of Legiſlation muſt be paſſed by the ſame joint Authority, and not by the King alone." -----Your Excellency "would have ſaved us the Trouble of all thoſe Authorities:" and on our Part we ſhould have been as willing to have ſaved your Excellency the Trouble of diſmembering our Argument, and from thence taking Occaſion to repreſent it in a diſadvantageous Light, or rather totally deſtroying it.

In Juſtice to ourſelves, it is neceſſary to recapitulate that Argument adduced to prove, that the Inhabitants of this Province are not conſtitutionally ſubject to Parliamentary Taxation. In order thereto we recurred to Magna Charta, and other Authorities. And the Argument abridged ſtands thus---That from thoſe Authorities it appears an eſſential Part of the Engliſh Conſtitution, "that no Tallage, or Aid, or Tax, ſhall be laid or levied, without the Goodwill and Aſſent of the Freemen of the Commonalty of the Realm." That from Common Law, and the Province Charter, the Inhabitants of this Province are clearly entitled to all the Rights of free and natural Subjects within the Realm: That among thoſe Rights muſt be included the eſſential one juſt mentioned concerning Aids and Taxes; and therefore that no Aids or Taxes can be levied on us conſtitutionally, without our own Conſent, ſignified by our Repreſentatives. From whence the Concluſion is clear, that therefore the Inhabitants of this Province are not conſtitutionally ſubject to Parliamentary Taxation.

We did not bring thoſe Authorities to ſhew that Tax Acts, or any other Acts of Parliament, in order to their Validity, muſt have the Concurrence of the King, Lords and Commons; but to ſhew, that it has been, at leaſt from the Time of Magna Charta, an eſſential Right of free Subjects within the Realm, to be free from all Taxes, but ſuch as were laid with their own Conſent. And it was proper to ſhew this, as the Rights and Liberties, granted by the Province Charter, were to be equally extenſive, to all Intents and Purpoſes, with thoſe enjoyed by free and natural Subjects within the Realm. Therefore to ſhew our own Rights in relation to Taxes, it was neceſſary to ſhew the Rights of Freemen within the Realm, in relation to them: And for this Purpoſe thoſe Authorities were brought, and not impertinently, as we humbly apprehend. Nor have we ſeen Reaſon to change our Sentiments with reſpect to this Matter, or any other, contained in our Anſwer to your Excellency's Speech.

In the laſt Clauſe of your Speech, your Excellency informs the two Houſes, "you are authorized to ſay, that his Majeſty will moſt graciouſly approve of every conſtitutional Meaſure, that may contribute to the Peace, the Happineſs and Proſperity of his Colony of Maſſachuſetts-Bay."---We have the higheſt Senſe of his Majeſty's Goodneſs in his gracious Diſpoſition to approve of ſuch Meaſures, which, as it includes his Approbation of the conſtitutional Rights of his Subjects of this Colony, manifeſts his Inclination to protect them in thoſe Rights; and to remove the Incroachments that have been made upon them. Of this Act of Royal Goodneſs they are not wholly unworthy, as in regard to Loyalty, Duty and Affection to his Majeſty, they ſtand among the foremoſt of his faithful Subjects.

In the Houſe of REPRESENTATIVES, March 3, 1773.

WHEREAS *by an Act of the Britiſh Parliament, made and paſſed in the Sixth Year of his preſent Majeſty's Reign, it is declared, that the King, Lords and Commons, in Parliament aſſembled, have, ever had, and of Right ought to have, full Power and Authority to make Laws and Statutes, of ſufficient Force and Validity to bind the Colonies and People of America, Subjects of the Crown of Great-Britain, in all Caſes whatever; and afterwards the ſame Parliament made and paſſed an Act for levying Duties in America, with the expreſs Purpoſe of raiſing a Revenue, and to enable his Majeſty to appropriate the ſame for the neceſſary Charges of the Adminiſtration of Juſtice, and the Support of civil Government in ſuch Colonies, where it ſhall be judged neceſſary, and towards further defraying the Expences of defending, protecting and ſecuring, ſaid Dominions: And his Majeſty has been pleaſed, by Virtue of the ſaid laſt mentioned Act, to appropriate a Part of the Revenue, thus raiſed againſt the Conſent of the People, in providing for the Support of the Governor of the Province; and from his Excellency's Meſſage of the 4th of February, we cannot but conclude, that Proviſion is made for the Support of the Judges of the Superior Court of Judicature, independant of the Grants and Acts of the General Aſſembly, contrary to invariable Uſage of this Province:* THEREFORE,

1. RESOLVED, That the admitting any Authority to make Laws binding on the People of this Province, in all Caſes whatſoever, ſaving the General Court or Aſſembly, is inconſiſtent with the Spirit of our free Conſtitution, and is repugnant to one of the moſt eſſential Clauſes in our Charter, whereby the Inhabitants are entitled to all the Liberties of free and natural born Subjects, to all Intents, Conſtructions and Purpoſes whatſoever, as if they had been born within the Realm of England.--It reduces the People to the abſolute Will and Diſpoſal of a Legiſlature, in which they can have no Voice, and who may make it their Intereſt to oppreſs and enſlave them.

2. RESOLVED, That by the Royal Charter aforeſaid, "the General Court or Aſſembly hath full Power and Authority to impoſe and levy proportionable and reaſonable Aſſeſſments, Rates and Taxes, upon the Eſtates and Perſons of all and every the Proprietors and Inhabitants of the Province, to be iſſued and diſpoſed of by Warrant, under the Hand of the Governor, with the Advice and Conſent of the Council, for his Majeſty's Service in the neceſſary Defence and Support of the Government of the Province, and the Protection and Preſervation of the Inhabitants there, according to ſuch Acts as are or ſhall be in Force within the Province." And the making Proviſion for the Support of the Governor and the Judges, otherwiſe than by the Grants and Acts of the General Court or Aſſembly, is a violent Breach of the aforeſaid moſt important Clauſe in the Charter: The Support of Government, in which their Support is included, being one of the principal Purpoſes for which the Clauſe was inſerted.

Whereas the Independance, as well as the Uprightneſs of the Judges of the Land, is eſſential to the impartial Adminiſtration of Juſtice, and one of the beſt Securities of the Rights, Liberties and Properties, of the People,

3. RESOLVED, therefore, That the making the Judges of the Land independant of the Grants of the People, and altogether dependant on the Crown, as they will be, if, while they thus hold their Commiſſions during Pleaſure, they accept of Salaries from the Crown, is unconſtitutional, and deſtructive of that Security, which every good Member of civil Society has a juſt Right to be aſſured of, under the due Execution of the Laws; and is directly

the Reverſe of the Conſtitution and Appointment of the Judges in Great-Britain.

4. RESOLVED, That the Dependance of the Judges of the Land on the Crown for their Support, tends at all Times, eſpecially while they hold their Commiſſions during Pleaſure, to the Subverſion of Juſtice and Equity, and to introduce Oppreſſion and deſpotic Power.

5. RESOLVED, As the Opinion of this Houſe, that while the Juſtices of the Superior Court hold their Commiſſions during Pleaſure, any one of them, who ſhall accept of and depend upon the Pleaſure of the Crown for his Support, independant of the Grants and Acts of the General Aſſembly, will diſcover to the World, that he has not a due Senſe of the Importance of an impartial Adminiſtration of Juſtice, that he is an Enemy to the Conſtitution, and has it in his Heart to promote the Eſtabliſhment of an arbitrary Government in the Province.

PHILADELPHIA, March 17.

On Tueſday, the 9th Inſtant, died, at *Reading*, in *Berks* County, in the 37th Year of his Age, JOHN PRICE, Eſq; He has left behind him the Character of a *ſincere Chriſtian*, a true Church of England Man, "in Charity with all Men," a tender Huſband, indulgent Father, kind Maſter, faithful *warm* Friend, agreeable Companion, and moſt uſeful Member of the Community.----And on the 11th Inſtant his Remains were decently interred, after a ſuitable Sermon preached, at St. *Michael*'s Church, by the Rev. Mr. MURRAY, to a large *diſtreſſed* Congregation. The exemplary Life of this worthy Man, whoſe Death caſt a Gloom over the *whole* Town of Reading, will not ſoon be forgotten by the Inhabitants of BERKS.

----------*The Memory of the Juſt,*
Smiles ſweet in Death, and bloſſoms in the Duſt."

ON THE DEATH OF
JOHN PRICE, ESQUIRE.

TO Virtue juſt, he trod the Paths of Life,
As foad of Friendſhip as averſe to Strife;
Anger or Malice ne'er diſturb'd his Reſt,
They found no Room within his peaceful Breaſt;
Benevolent to *all*, by *all* belov'd,
In every ſocial Character approv'd;
In him Good-nature all her Pow'r diſplay'd,
Inſpir'd whate'er he did, whate'er he ſaid.
Such late was PRICE! till Death's deſtructive Dart,
Remorſeleſs, pierc'd his gentle, manly Heart!
Calm and undaunted, with a ſmiling Face,
He met the Terror of the Human Race;
All Peace within, the Tyrant's Pow'r defy'd,
Reſign'd he fell, and conquer'd when he dy'd.

W. S.

Reading.

On Friday, the 12th Inſtant, died, at New-Caſtle, in the 29th Year of her Age, Mrs. MARY M'KEAN, the Wife of THOMAS M'KEAN, Eſq; Speaker of the Honourable Houſe of Aſſembly of the Lower Counties on Delaware, and the Daughter of JOSEPH BORDEN, Eſq; of Bordentown, in New-Jerſey. The reſpective Stations of *Daughter*, *Wife* and *Mother*, ſhe filled with exemplary *Duty*, *Affection* and *Care*.---Her principal Employment was the domeſtic Duties of her Family, and particularly the leading her Children into thoſe Paths of Virtue and Piety, which ſhe herſelf delighted to walk in.---Beloved by her Friends and Neighbours, lamented by her Relatives, and regretted by many indigent Perſons, who had long taſted the Sweets of her charitable Hand, ſhe met the awful Summons with a truly Chriſtian Reſignation;---enjoying in her laſt Hours a Serenity of Mind, which, at the Cloſe of a virtuous Life, is the ſure Preſage of a happy and glorious Immortality.

The MANAGERS OF THE CONTRIBUTIONS FOR PROMOTING THE CULTURE OF SILK, having finally determined the PREMIUMS offered, for raiſing the greateſt Number of *Cocoons*, and for REELING THE BEST SILK, for the Year 1772, hereby inform the *Claimants* who have not yet applied, that on Application to the Managers, they may receive the Reward annexed to their reſpective Names, viz.

Widow Stoner, Lancaſter County,	72,800 Cocoons,	£ 15 0 0
James Millhouſe, Cheſter Co.	41,820	10 0 0
Richard Gorman, Ditto,	34,850	6 0 0
William Hill, Philadelphia Co.	31,330	3 0 0
Phœbe Trimble, Cheſter County,	29,059	3 0 0
Lewis Valaret, Philadelphia Co.	25,000	3 0 0
Caſper Farkney, Lancaſter Co.	22,845	3 0 0
Mary Parker, Cheſter County,	22,700	3 0 0
Catherine Steimer, Lancaſter Co.	21,800	3 0 0
Mary Biſhop, Cheſter County,	21,479	a Silk Reel.
Lucia Hinton, Bucks County,	20,000	Ditto.
James Wright, Lancaſter Co.	17,600	Ditto.
Caleb Harriſon, Cheſter County,	16,500	Ditto.

Rebecca Park, Lancaſter County, for the beſt Sample of reeled Silk, - - - £ 3 0 0
Joſeph Ferree, Lancaſter County, for 2d beſt Ditto, 2 0 0
Phœbe Cornthwaite, Bucks Co. for 3d beſt Ditto, 1 0 0

A Liſt of Premiums, *with the* Prices *propoſed to be given for* Cocoons, *for the Year* 1773, *will ſhortly be publiſhed.*

N. B. Thoſe Perſons who propoſe raiſing Silk-worms the enſuing Seaſon, and may want a Supply of Eggs, will be furniſhed therewith gratis, by a ſpeedy Application to JOHN KAIGHN, in Second-ſtreet.

*** The City Wardens will attend at the Court-Houſe, on Friday, the 19th Inſtant, to hear ſuch Perſons as may chooſe to appeal, on Account of their Rates in the Watch and Lamp Tax; and, as this is the ſecond Day allowed for that Purpoſe, the Wardens intend to cloſe the Tax Books at Six o' Clock in the Evening of that Day; after which no Appeal for the preſent Tax can be heard.

☞ *The Piece ſigned by* John Johnſon, *and* Thomas Nedroe, *will be inſerted in our next.*

MARCH 12, 1773.

City of Philad. ſſ. IN Purſuance of an Act of Aſſembly, "to regulate the Aſſize of Bread, and for other Purpoſes therein mentioned," We, JOHN GIBSON, *Mayor*, ISAAC JONES, and SAMUEL SHOEMAKER, Eſquires, *Aldermen*, in and for the ſaid City, have ſet the Aſſize of Loaf Bread, which ſhall be ſold, or expoſed to Sale, within the ſaid City, in Manner following, *viz.*

Beſt FINE WHITE FLOUR, at *Twenty-three Shillings* per C.
MIDDLINGS, at *Twenty Shillings* per C.
RYE, at *Fourteen Shillings* per C.

White Bread	*lb.*	*oz.*	*Middl. Do.*	*lb.*	*oz.*	*Rye Do.*	*lb.*	*oz.*
1d. loaf, is	0	6⅜.	1d. loaf, is	0	7.	1d. loaf, is	0	9.
2d. ditto,	0	12¾.	2d. ditto,	0	14.	2d. ditto,	1	2.
4d. ditto,	1	9½.	4d. ditto,	1	12½.	4d. ditto,	2	4.
8d. ditto,	3	3.	8d. ditto,	3	9.	8d. ditto,	4	8.
12d. ditto,	4	12½.	12d. ditto,	5	5½.	12d. ditto,	6	12.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*. INWARD ENTRIES.

Brig Georgia Packet, G. Bunner, from Georgia. Sloop Betſey, V. Wightman, Sloop Peace and Plenty, J. Anthony, and Sloop Friendſhip, W. Grinnell, R. Iſland. Schooner Betſey, A. Roſs, and Sloop Sally, T. Alberſon, New-York. Schooner Bonaventure, J. Waterman, and Brig Mermaid, B. Huſſey, Nantucket. Sloop Peggy, S. Hinckly, Boſton. Schooner King Tamony, J. Allen, and Brig Charlotte, J. Fryers, Hiſpaniola. Schooner Hannah, J. Woods, St. Martins. Brig Rachel, R. Collins, Madeira. Snow Phœbe, W. Caſtle, Turks-Iſland.

OUTWARDS. Brig Charming Nancy, J. Cox, for Virginia. Brig Prince of Wales, T. Maſon, and Brig Charleſtown Packet, S. Wright, S. Carolina. Brig Nancy, J. Hanſe, Jamaica. Ship Britannia, J. Souder, and Snow Neptune, T. Wallace, Liſbon. Brig Mary, J. Garrigues, Dominica. Brig Georgia Packet, G. Bunner, Georgia. Schooner Bonaventure, J. Waterman, Nantucket. Sloop Molly, E. Rogers, Boſton. Sloop Hope, G. May, Auguſtine. Sloop Peggy, J. Barry, Montſerrat. Schooner Molly, T. Callender, Grenades.

CLEARED. Sloop Tryal, T. Crippen, and Brig Two Brothers, S. Martin, to Jamaica. Brig Conſtant Friends, W. Hayman, and Brig Rachel, L. Simmons, Barbados. Schooner Rebecca, J. Holden, Schooner Bumper, R. Keeble, Brig Sophia, S. Snowden, and Ship Commerce, A. Henderſon, Virginia. Schooner Mary, J. Walſh, Halifax. Ship Hetty, E. Davis, Vigo. Brig Nancy, J. Taylor, St. Kitts.

Philadelphia, March 13, 1773.

TO BE LETT,

THE STORES and WHARFF, lately occupied by ISAAC ATTMORE. Enquire of
ISAAC MORRIS.

WANTED immediately,

A SINGLE MAN, that underſtands driving a Carriage, and is willing to work on a Plantation (principally in a Garden.) Such a Perſon, if well recommended, may hear of a Place, by applying to the PRINTERS hereof.

LAND-OFFICE, *March* 16, 1773.

THE GOVERNOR and ſeveral of the AGENTS being obliged to be out of Town, on the laſt Monday in this Month, the Hearings appointed for that Day, are put off till the laſt Monday in June. *By the Governor's Order,*
JAMES TILGHMAN, Secretary of the Land-Office.

Philadelphia, March 15, 1773.

THE ſubſcriber intending ſhortly to remove from this province, purpoſes to ſell by public vendue, on Saturday next, being the 20th inſtant, at 10 o' clock in the forenoon, at his dwelling-houſe, at the ſign of the Death of the Fox, at the corner of Cheſtnut and Fourth-ſtreets, ſundry houſhold furniture, conſiſting of feather beds and bedding, cheſt of drawers, deſk and bookcaſe, tables, chairs, looking-glaſſes, a good eight day clock, in a very neat mahogany caſe, &c. &c. alſo ſundry ſmith's tools, together with a new frame ſmith's ſhop, and all the ſtabling and ſheds in the yard, two cows; where due attendance will be given, by JOHN MOODEY. ¶ 1 *W.*

N. B. The ſmith's ſhop, ſtabling and ſheds, are to be moved off the premiſes by the 25th inſtant.

Said Moodey *requeſts all thoſe indebted to him, to make immediate payment, the better to enable him to diſcharge his juſt debts.*

TO BE LETT,

A COMMODIOUS new brick houſe, with three rooms on a floor, beſides a kitchen, and a large garden, with ſundry trees of the beſt fruit, ſituate about three quarters of a mile from the Court-houſe, in the Northern Liberties, is a pleaſant ſituation for any one that wants to retire out of town, now in tenure of Captain George Stainforth. For further particulars, enquire of WILLIAM CRAIG, oppoſite the Baptiſt Meeting-houſe, in Second-ſtreet. ¶

N. B. Said CRAIG has a parcel of good meadow and upland HAY for ſale.

To be SOLD by
WILLIAM WEST, in Front-ſtreet,
A Quantity of BEAVER, RACCOON, and DEER-SKINS.

March 15, 1773. ¶

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of CALEB CASH, Coroner, late of this city, deceaſed, are deſired to diſcharge the ſame; and all thoſe that have any demands againſt the eſtate, are requeſted to ſend in their accounts, that they may be adjuſted and paid, by THOMAS CASH, ANDREW DOZ, Executors, and MARY CASH, Executrix.

N. B. As many Gentlemen of the County Magiſtrates have frequently been ſo kind as to hold Inqueſts for the late Coroner, when an accident has happened at a diſtance from the city, if any of thoſe Inqueſts have not been returned to the Coroner, the Gentlemen above mentioned are requeſted to ſend them to the Executors, as ſoon as convenient, who will thankfully repay what expences have aroſe thereon.

Third-Month 17, 1773.

Will be expoſed to SALE, by public VENDUE,

at Withington's Tavern, in Reading, on the tenth day of next month, in the afternoon,

A LOT of GROUND, together with one brick and one log houſe on the ſame, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Queen-ſtreet, in ſaid town. The lot is 60 feet front, and 230 feet deep; it has the privilege of two alleys, on the eaſt and north ſides; ſubject to a groundrent of Seven Shillings, ſterling, per annum. At the ſame time will be offered to ſale, an out LOT, of ſeven acres, about one mile from the town, which is clear of groundrent. Terms of ſale will be made known, on the day of ſale, by JONATHAN JONES. ¶

To be SOLD, at the London Coffee-houſe, on the first day of April next, at 6 o' clock in the evening,

A LOT or PIECE of PASTURE GROUND, ſituate in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, near Spring-Garden, containing ſix acres; alſo a LOT of GROUND, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Cheſtnut-ſtreet, between Sixth and Seventh-ſtreets, containing in breadth on ſaid ſtreet, 24 feet, and extending in depth about 235 feet, to a certain 40 feet ſtreet, called George-ſtreet. A plan of the above lots may be ſeen at the time and place of ſale, where attendance will be given, by JAMES SMITH. ¶

To be SOLD, by PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thurſday, the 22d day of April next, at 5 o' clock in the afternoon, at Dover, in Kent County, on Delaware (if not ſold before by private ſale) the following tracts of land, mills, and lot, ſituated in Kent County aforeſaid, belonging to the eſtate of JOHN VINING, deceaſed,

A TRACT of LAND, ſituated three miles from Dover, one mile from a mill, and four miles from a public landing, on Jones's creek, containing about 650 acres, whereof about 100 acres are cleared, the land is fertile, excellent for wheat, and well watered. Alſo a tract of land, ſituated on the county road, two miles from Dover, within ſight of a mill, and one mile from a landing, containing about 250 acres, whereof 120 are cleared, being alſo well adapted to wheat, and well watered. Alſo a ſaw-mill, and a good griſt-mill, the latter rebuilt about a year and a half ago, and fitted for merchants work, having one pair of burr-ſtones, beſides a good pair for country work, on a very fine ſtream of water, and where a plenty of excellent wheat may be procured, and flour can be taken in flats from the mill tail; the mills will be accommodated with 15 or 20 acres of land, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer, who may alſo buy the laſt mentioned tract of land, adjacent thereto, if convenient. Alſo about 400 acres of land, unimproved, ſituated in the foreſt of Murtherkill. And a framed tenement and lot of ground, ſituated at the Croſs-roads, near Duck-creek. A reaſonable time will be given for the payment of the purchaſe money, with intereſt thereon, by giving ſecurity, if required; the titles are indiſputable. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the above deſcribed lands, mills or lot, before the day of ſale abovementioned, may be further informed of the terms, by applying to the ſubſcribers, Executors of the teſtament and laſt will of the ſaid JOHN VINING, deceaſed. BENJAMIN CHEW, CHARLES RIDGELY, or BENJAMIN WYNKOOP. 6*w.*

Newtown, Bucks County, Pennſylvania, March 13, 1773.

STOLEN, *in the night between the 7th and 8th inſtant, out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in Newtown, a darkiſh coloured roan* HORSE, *5 years old paſt, about 14½ hands high, natural pacer, but can trot a little, ſhod all round, a dull ſtar in his face, thin curled mane, a ſhort ſwitch tail, with pretty many white hairs in it; he is a little cat-ham'd, his knees bend back, his feet turn outward at the toes; he has an old look, and his head ſeems rather bay than roan. Alſo was ſtolen, at the ſame time, an old* SADDLE, *without ſweat-cloth or houſings. Whoever ſecures the thief, horſe and ſaddle, ſo that the owner may have them again, and the thief convicted, ſhall have* FIVE POUNDS *reward, or* FORTY SHILLINGS *for the horſe and ſaddle only, paid by* AMOS STRICKLAND. §

For the Benefit of Mr. & Mrs. Morris.

By AUTHORITY,
By the AMERICAN COMPANY,
At the THEATRE in SOUTHWARK, THIS EVENING, will be preſented A COMEDY, NOT ACTED THIS SEASON, called

The BEAUX STRATAGEM.

Archer, by Mr. HALLAM,
Aimwell, by Mr. DOUGLASS,
Sullen, by Mr. HENRY,
Foigard, by Mr. GOODMAN,
Freeman, by Mr. WALL,
Gibbet, Mr. WOOLLS,----Boniface, Mr. BYERLEY,
Bagſhot, Mr. DERMOT,---Hounſlow, Mr. ROBERTS,
Scrub, by Mr. MORRIS,
Dorinda, by Miſs RICHARDSON,
Cherry, by Mrs. HENRY,
Gipſy, by Miſs STORER,
Lady Bountiful, by Mrs. WALL,
Mrs. Sullen, for the firſt Time, by Mrs. MORRIS.

After the Play a new occaſional EPILOGUE, *addreſſed to the Ladies and Gentlemen*, by Mrs. MORRIS.

Singing, by Mr. WOOLLS---Dancing, by Mr. FRANCIS.

To which will be ADDED,

CATHARINE and PETRUCHIO;
Or, The TAMING of the SHREW.

Petruchio, by Mr. GOODMAN,
Grumio, by Mr. MORRIS,
Biondello, Mr. WALL,---Hortentio, Mr. DERMOT,
Baptiſta, Mr. BYERLEY,---Taylor, Mr. ROBERTS,
Curtis, by Mrs. WALL,
Bianca, by Miſs RICHARDSON,
Catharine, by Mrs. MORRIS.

After the Farce, by particular Deſire, the EPILOGUE *to the* ENGLISH MERCHANT, by Mrs. MORRIS.

TICKETS, without which no Perſon can be admitted, are ſold at the Bar of the Coffee-houſe, and at Mr. *Jugiez*'s, in *Third-ſtreet*, near *Walnut-ſtreet*. BOXES 7s. 6d. PIT 5s. GALLERY 3s.-----To begin exactly Half after 6 o' Clock.

GOOD PHILADELPHIA BOTTLED
BEER and CYDER,
For Exportation or Home Uſe, to be SOLD by
ISAAC GRAY,

In Cheſtnut-ſtreet, near Strawberry-alley, who hath for SALE, OLD Madeira, Liſbon, Mountain, and Teneriffe Wines, in Quarter Caſks, or ſmaller Quantities; Claret and *Red Port*, in Bottles; old Jamaica Spirits, Brandy, Geneva, London Porter, and Briſtol Beer. Green Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Loaf Sugar, Pepper, Ginger, Flour of Muſtard, Mace, Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs, Indigo, Madder, Redwood, Corks, &c.

Likewiſe for Sale, at the ſame Place, a neat Aſſortment of *white and green Glaſs* Wares, made at Kenſington, which are allowed to be equal in Quality to thoſe imported from Great-Britain; it is therefore hoped that the Inhabitants of theſe Provinces, and of this City in particular, will, in purchaſing, give the Preference to Goods manufactured by their Fellow Citizens, whereby they may be likely to receive again the Money they expend, which it is in vain to expect when ſent beyond the Sea.

Orders from the Country will be executed with Care and Diſpatch. A Glaſs Grinder and Blower wanted; broken Glaſs, white and green, bought.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of RICHARD PARKER, late of this City, deceaſed, either on Bond, Note, or Book Debt, are once more requeſted to pay the ſame, to LYDIA PARKER, by the Firſt of July next, otherwiſe their Accounts, &c. will be put into an Attorney's Hands, without Reſpect to Perſons. LYDIA PARKER, Executrix; JEREMIAH WARDER, JOSEPH PARKER, JEREMIAH WARDER, junior, and JOHN WARDER, Executors. *March* 12, 1773.

LYDIA PARKER has for Sale, a large Aſſortment of GOODS, which ſhe will diſpoſe of upon very low Terms, ¶

Philadelphia, March 7, 1773.

THE Owners, Poſſeſſors, and Occupiers of WIGACOA MEADOWS, are requeſted to meet, on Monday, the Fifth of April, at the Court-Houſe, between the Hours of Two and Five o' Clock, to chooſe five Managers and a Treaſurer, for the enſuing Year. ¶

TO BE LETT,

EIGHTEEN acres and a quarter of cleared land, adjoining the ſeat of Mr. James Pemberton, on the Lower Ferry road, pleaſantly ſituated on the river Schuylkill (from which may be had rich manure) whereon is a well finiſhed two ſtory brick dwelling-houſe, convenient kitchen, and 150 of the beſt grafted fruit trees; it is very handy to tend market or the town with milk, being about two miles from Philadelphia. For terms, apply to SHARP DELANY, Druggiſt, at the corner of Walnut and Second-ſtreets.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
HENRY WILLIAM STIEGEL's
GLASS,
IS TO BE SOLD BY
WILLIAM SMITH, BROKER,

At his ſtore, in Front-ſtreet, near the London Coffee-houſe.

THE friends and well-wiſhers to America have, on all laudable occaſions, with an ardent zeal, ſhewed a ſpirit of patriotiſm worthy of themſelves, and made it their particular ſtudy to encourage their own manufactures in preference to all others. It is therefore hoped, that ſo noble a reſolution will induce them at this time, to purchaſe theſe wares, eſpecially as they will be ſold on as good terms (and as neat in their kinds) as any imported from Europe, which on inſpection (by impartial judges) it is no ways doubted will be acknowledged.

N. B. At the ſame place Two-pence per pound will be given for all broken FLINT GLASS. 3 m.

THE Proprietor of the American FLINT GLASS MANUFACTORY, at MANHEIM, in LANCASTER County, with the Advice of many Gentlemen in this City, his Friends, has offered a SCHEME of a LOTTERY to the Patronage of the Public, to enable him to carry on a Manufactory of public Advantage, and to raiſe a Sum of Money for that and other beneficent Purpoſes in the Scheme mentioned.

This Lottery is calculated as much to the Advantage of the Adventurers as any that hath as yet appeared. The Encouragement he has already met with in the Sale of a large Number of Tickets, though but juſt publiſhed, perſuades himſelf the Firſt Claſs will be ready for drawing at the ſhort Time appointed: Therefore thoſe Gentlemen who incline to become Adventurers, are deſired to be ſpeedy in applying for Tickets, which by enquiring of the following Gentlemen, they may be informed where Tickets may be had, viz.

Mr. *Charles Stedman*, in Second-ſtreet; Mr. *William Smith*, Mr. *Michael Shubart*, Mr. *Leonard Melchor*, Meſſieurs *William* and *Thomas Bradford*, Meſſieurs *Hall* and *Sellers*, Mr. *John Dunlap*, Mr. *Henry Miller*; *Dieterich Reeſe*, at the Sign of the King of Pruſſia; *Peter Wiltberger*, at the Sign of the Butcher's Arms; *Henry Funck*, at the Sign of the Black Bear; *Tobias Rudolph*, at the Sign of the Three Kings, in Market-ſtreet; *Lewis Farmer*, at the ſign of the Buck; *George Button*, at the Sign of the Red Lion, in Second-ſtreet; *Martin Kreider*, at the Sign of the Swan, in Third-ſtreet; *Jacob Ehrenzeller*, at the Sign of the Bay Horſe, in Fourth-ſtreet; *Rudolph Bunner*, at the Sign of the Prince of Orange, in Race-ſtreet.

N. B. The Prizes will be publiſhed immediately after the Drawing of the Firſt Claſs, and paid by the Treaſurer, with the greateſt punctuality. 4 *w.*

I think I have before ſhewn you, Gentlemen, what muſt have been the ſenſe of our predeceſſors at the time of the firſt Charter; let us now, whilſt we are upon the acts and doings of the Aſſembly, conſider what it muſt have been at the time of the ſecond Charter. Upon the firſt advice of the Revolution in England, the authority which aſſumed the Government inſtructed their Agents to petition *the Parliament* to reſtore the firſt Charter, and a bill for that purpoſe paſſed the Houſe of Commons, but went no farther. Was not this owning *the authority of Parliament?* By an act of Parliament, paſſed in the firſt year of King William and Queen Mary, a form of oaths was eſtabliſhed to be taken by thoſe Princes, and by all ſucceeding Kings and Queens of England, at their Coronation, the firſt of which is, that they will govern the people of the kingdom, *and the Dominions thereunto belonging, according to the Statutes in Parliament agreed on, and the Laws and Cuſtoms of the ſame.* When the Colony directed their Agents to make their humble application to King William to grant the ſecond Charter, they could have no other pretence than as they were inhabitants of part *of the Dominions of England*, and they alſo knew the oath the King had taken, to govern them *according to the Statutes in Parliament*; ſurely then, at the time of this Charter alſo, it was the ſenſe of our predeceſſors, as well as of the King and of the Nation, that there was and would remain a ſupremacy in the Parliament. About the ſame time they acknowledge, in an addreſs to the King, that they have no power to make Laws *repugnant to the Laws of England.* And, immediately after the aſſumption of the powers of government by virtue of the new Charter, an act paſſed to revive, for a limited time, all the local laws of the Colonies of Maſſachuſetts-Bay and New-Plymouth reſpectively, *not repugnant to the Laws of England.* And, at the ſame ſeſſion, an act paſſed, eſtabliſhing Naval-officers in ſeveral ports of the province, for which this reaſon is given, *that all undue trading, contrary to an Act of Parliament made in the 15th year of King Charles the Second, may be prevented in this their Majeſties province.* The act of this province, paſſed ſo long ago as the ſecond year of King George the Firſt, for ſtating the fees of the Cuſtom-houſe Officers, muſt have relation to the Acts of Parliament by which they are conſtituted, and the proviſion made in that act of the province, for extending the port of Boſton to all the roads, as far as Cape-Cod, could be for no other purpoſe than for the more effectual carrying the acts of trade into execution. And, to come nearer to the preſent time, when an Act of Parliament had paſſed in 1741, for putting an end to certain unwarrantable ſchemes in this province, did the authority of government, or thoſe perſons more immediately affected by it, ever diſpute the validity of it? On the contrary, have not a number of acts been paſſed in the province, that the burdens to which ſuch perſons were ſubjected might be equally apportioned? and have not all thoſe acts of the province been very carefully framed, to prevent their militating with the Act of Parliament? I will mention alſo an Act of Parliament, made in the firſt year of Queen Ann, although the proceedings upon it more immediately reſpected the Council. By this act no office civil or military ſhall be void by the death of the King, but ſhall continue ſix months, unleſs ſuſpended or made void by the next ſucceſſor. By force of this act, Governor Dudley continued in the adminiſtration ſix months from the demiſe of Queen Ann, and immediately after the Council aſſumed the adminiſtration, and continued it until a proclamation arrived from King George, by virtue of which Governor Dudley reaſſumed the government. It would be tedious to enumerate the addreſſes, votes and meſſages, of both the Council and Houſe of Repreſentatives to the ſame purpoſe. I have ſaid enough to ſhew, that this government has ſubmitted to Parliament, from a conviction of its conſtitutional ſupremacy, and this not *from inconſideration, nor merely from reluctance at the idea of contending with the Parent State.*

If then I have made it appear, that both by the firſt and ſecond charters we hold our lands, and the authority of government, not of the *King*, but of the *Crown* of England, that being a dominion of the Crown of England, we are conſequently ſubject to the ſupreme authority of England, that this hath been the ſenſe of this plantation, except in thoſe few years when the principles of anarchy which had prevailed in the Kingdom had not loſt their influence here; and if, upon a review of your principles, they ſhall appear to you to have been deluſive and erroneous, as I think they muſt, or if you ſhall only be in doubt of them, you certainly will not draw that concluſion, which otherwiſe you might do, and which I am glad you have hitherto avoided; eſpecially when you conſider the obvious and inevitable diſtreſs and miſery of independance upon our Mother Country, if ſuch independance could be allowed or maintained, and the probability of much greater diſtreſs, which we are not able to foreſee.

You aſk me if we have not reaſon to fear we ſhall ſoon be reduced to a worſe ſituation, than that of the colonies of France, Spain or Holland. I may ſafely affirm, that we have not; that we have no reaſon to fear any evils from a ſubmiſſion to the authority of Parliament, equal to what we muſt feel from its authority being diſputed, from an uncertain rule of law and government. For more than ſeventy years together the ſupremacy of Parliament was acknowledged, without complaints of grievance. The effect of every meaſure cannot be foreſeen by human wiſdom. What can be expected more from any authority, than when the unfitneſs of a meaſure is diſcovered, to make it void? When, upon the united repreſentations and complaints of the American colonies, any acts have appeared to Parliament to be unſalutary, have there not been repeated inſtances of the repeal of ſuch Acts? We cannot expect theſe inſtances ſhould be carried ſo far, as to be equivalent to a diſavowal or relinquiſhment of the right itſelf. Why then ſhall we fear for ourſelves, and our poſterity, greater rigour of government for ſeventy years to come, than what we and our predeceſſors have felt in the ſeventy years paſt.

You muſt give me leave, Gentlemen, in a few words to vindicate myſelf from a charge, in one part of your anſwer, of having, by my ſpeech, reduced you to the unhappy alternative of appearing by your ſilence to acquieſce in my ſentiments, or of freely diſcuſſing this point of the ſupremacy of Parliament. I ſaw, as I have before obſerved, the capital town of the province, without being reduced to ſuch an alternative, voluntarily not only diſcuſſing but determining this point, and inviting every other town and diſtrict in the province to do the like. I ſaw that many of the principal towns had followed the example, and that there was imminent danger of a compliance in moſt if not all of the reſt, in order to avoid being diſtinguiſhed. Was not I reduced to the alternative of rendering myſelf juſtly obnoxious to the diſpleaſure of my Sovereign, by acquieſcing in ſuch irregularities, or of calling upon you to join with me in ſuppreſſing them? Might I not rather have expected from you an expreſſion of your concern, that any perſons ſhould project and proſecute a plan of meaſures, which would lay me under a neceſſity of bringing this point before you? It was ſo far from being my inclination, that nothing ſhort of a ſenſe of duty to the King, and the obligations I am under to conſult your true intereſt, could have compelled me to it.

Gentlemen of the Council, and
Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

We all profeſs to be the loyal and dutiful ſubjects of the King of Great-Britain. His Majeſty conſiders the Britiſh empire as one entire dominion, ſubject to one ſupreme legiſlative power, a due ſubmiſſion to which is eſſential to the maintenance of the rights, liberties and privileges, of the ſeveral parts of this dominion. We have abundant evidence of his Majeſty's tender and impartial regard to the rights of his ſubjects; and I am authorized to ſay, that "his Majeſty will moſt graciouſly approve of every conſtitutional meaſure, that may contribute to the peace, the happineſs, and proſperity of his colony of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, and which may have the effect to ſhew to the world, that he has no wiſh beyond that of reigning in the hearts and affections of his people."

Council Chamber,
February 16, 1773. T. HUTCHINSON.

TO BE SOLD,

AN IRISH SERVANT WOMAN, who has between 3 and 4 years to ſerve. Enquire of CATHERINE BULLOCK, in Walnut-ſtreet. *March* 13, 1773.

BAR-IRON, of the beſt Quality, well ſorted, To be SOLD, by JOHN HELLINGS, At his Store, in Water-ſtreet, a few Doors below Arch-ſtreet. Orders for IRON, of particular Sizes, will be complied with, by giving timely Notice to ſaid Hellings. ‖ 6 *W.*

To be SOLD, by way of public VENDUE, on the 10th day of April next, on the premiſes, being late the eſtate of Abraham Marſhall, deceaſed, ſituate in the Townſhip of Blockley, and County of Philadelphia,

A PLANTATION, or TRACT of good LAND, whereof about 7 or 8 acres are meadow, alſo an orchard of good fruit; there are on ſaid premiſes a good dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtables, and other out-houſes, a griſt-mill, lately repaired, on a never-failing ſtream of water, and ſituate in a good part of the country, for carrying on the milling buſineſs, both for griſt, and merchant work; it being about 5 miles from Philadelphia. The vendue to begin at two o'clock on ſaid day, when the conditions of ſale will be made known, and attendance given, by JOHN MARSHALL, BARNY COUZENS HARRIS, and ARCHIBALD WOODSIDE, Heirs to the eſtate aboveſaid. ¶

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on the third day of APRIL next, agreeable to the laſt will and teſtament of John Taylor, late of Pennſborough Townſhip, in Cheſter County, deceaſed,

A PLANTATION, or TRACT of LAND, containing 142 acres, or thereabouts, with all the buildings thereon, which are a good dwelling-houſe, large frame barn, ſtables, out-houſes, &c. There is on the ſaid premiſes an extraordinary good meadow, adjoining near on Brandywine creek; alſo a good bearing orchard, &c. the fields are very good for wheat and paſture; the ſaid land joins Benjamin Taylor's, jun. William White, and others; the conditions will be made known the day of ſale, where due attendance will be given, by MARY TAYLOR, and ISAAC TAYLOR, Execut. ¶

To be LETT, and may be entered on immediately,

A VERY convenient Tan-yard and Dwelling-houſe, which have been occupied upwards of 20 years, ſituate in the Great Valley, near the White Horſe, in Cheſter County, very convenient for procuring hides and bark; together with a conſiderable part of ſtock, ſuitable for ſaid yard.

Alſo to be LETT, and may be entered on by the firſt of April next, a ſmall Tenement, and Lot of Land, near the above mentioned premiſes, ſuitable for a tradeſman or labourer. For terms, apply to Doctor SAMUEL KENNEDY. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A THREE ſtory brick HOUSE and LOT, ſituate on the corner of Pine and Penn-ſtreets, oppoſite to Mr. Samuel Rhoads, junior, the houſe 37 feet front, on Pine-ſtreet, and 20 feet on Penn-ſtreet, near the Bird-in-hand wharff. There is a 20 feet foundation laid for a ſtore, at the weſt end of the lot, which would be very convenient for a grocer. Enquire of ¶ JAMES PELLAR, living on the premiſes.

To be SOLD,

A SMALL PLANTATION, ſituate in the Townſhip of Kingceſs, on the road leading through Darby to Philadelphia, one mile diſtance from the Lower Ferry, on Schuylkill, containing 20 acres, about 5 acres whereof are well timbered, the remainder good arable land, with a frame dwelling-houſe thereon erected, and the whole in tenantable repair, and pleaſantly ſituated, in a convenient place for a ſtore, or tradeſman. For terms, apply to the ſubſcriber, living in Arch-ſtreet, betwen Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets, in Philadelphia.

March 9, 1773. ¶ MARGARET STILLE.

To be SOLD, by the SUBSCRIBER, Living in Moreland Townſhip, Philadelphia County,

A SETT of MILL-IRONS, for a ſingle geared Mill, little the worſe of the wear; and a pair of Mill-Stones. Any perſon, inclining to purchaſe any part of the above mentioned articles, may have them cheap, as ſaid mill ſtream is converted to other purpoſes. JACOB SPENCER. ¶

Philadelphia, March 12, 1773.

TO BE SOLD,

A FINE GARDEN, lying in Campingtown, in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, with a fine Summer-houſe in it, finiſhed off in the beſt manner, in it is variety of fine fruit trees, and fine flowers, fitting for any gentleman's family. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſame, may enquire of GEORGE COOPER, in Second-ſtreet, near the Engliſh Church, and know the terms of ſale. The ſaid *George Cooper* continues his buſineſs of ſkinning and breeches-making, as uſual, and takes this method to inform his friends and cuſtomers, in town and country, that he has opened a ſtore, joining his dwelling-houſe, and ſells, wholeſale and retail, wine, rum, ſugar, melaſſes, lamp and ſweet oil, of the beſt ſort, rice, tea, coffee, pepper, alſpice, ginger, oatmeal, grots, barley, figs, raiſins, nutmegs, indigo, ſtone lime, &c. &c. &c. which he will ſell on reaſonable terms, and will be obliged to his cuſtomers for the continuance of their favours.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE ſubſcriber having engaged workmen, in order that he may be enabled to carry on the buſineſs of Glazing, in an expeditious and compleat manner, undertakes to put in glaſs, and paint the ſaſhes, at the undermentioned prices, and as it is conſiderably lower than any have been done in America, and the work engaged to be done neat and well, he is in hopes of being encouraged, by all thoſe who have occaſion to build. Saſhes will be ſent for, from any part of the city or ſuburbs, when receipts ſhall be given for them, ſpecifying the day ſaid ſaſhes ſhall be done and ready to be delivered to their reſpective owners, and it is expected that every ſuch owner ſhall take them away at his own expence, at the following caſh prices, viz. 9 by 7 at 7½d. 10 by 8 at 8½d. 11 by 9 at 1s. 12 by 10 at 2s. 14 by 10 at 2s. 9d. 14 by 12 at 3s. 9d. Clock faces and ſide pieces at 7s. glazed. The aforeſaid prices from the firſt of November till the firſt of February, and after that time the prices will be ſomething more, on account of the painting ſeaſon. ANTHONY DENORMANDIE, 4 doors above Moravian alley, in Race-ſtreet.

To be SOLD, at private SALE,

A NEW brick HOUSE, on Fell's Point, diſtinguiſhed by the name of the London Coffee-houſe, being 25 by 32 feet, two ſtories high, with a kitchen 18 by 24 feet, and two ſtories high, with a piazza covered in between the kitchen and the houſe, 10 feet by 10, and an excellent cellar under the whole. There is alſo a good ſtable belonging to the houſe, and a wharff 110 feet long, that runs out into 5 feet water at a common tide. The whole is now rented by Captain THOMAS ELLIOT, and for terms of purchaſe, apply to Captain JOHN CATTELL.

There is a piece of ſpare GROUND on the ſouth ſide of the ſaid Houſe, 14 feet by 32, convenient for a ſtore. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Sadſbury Townſhip, in Lancaſter County, in the fore part of the ſummer, 1772, THREE STRAY SHEEP. ¶ CHARLES HALL.

Philadelphia, March 12, 1773.

To be SOLD, or LETT,

A LARGE and commodious TAN-YARD, in the Northern Liberties, near this city, ſituated between the tan-yards of Samuel Noble and George Sloſſer; there is on the premiſes, beſides the neceſſary buildings and appurtenances uſual in tan-yards, a bark-houſe, large enough to hold 200 cords of bark, or thereabouts; there is likewiſe a well-built frame ſtable and chaiſe-houſe, with a loft over the whole, for hay. Any perſon inclinable to view the premiſes, and to learn further particulars, may apply to JOSEPH HOWELL, or SAMUEL NOBLE, or to the ſubſcriber, at the upper end of Second-ſtreet. ¶ 5s. *Theſe.* WILLIAM BETTLE.

New-Caſtle, March 2, 1773.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber's farm, near New-Caſtle, ſome time in December laſt paſt, a Negroe man, named RAGOU, 30 years of age, about 6 feet high, he is a ſtrong hearty fellow, his upper lip turns up; had on, when he went away, a coarſe dark grey jacket, with a ſpotted flannel waiſt-coat under it, buckſkin breeches. It is ſuppoſed that he keeps near Newark, or Ogletown. Whoever takes up the ſaid Negroe ſlave, and ſecures him in the goal of this county, or brings him to his ſaid maſter, ſo that he may have him again, ſhall have the above reward; or if any perſon will give proper information againſt the perſon, that harbours or entertains him, ſhall have THREE POUNDS, paid by RICHARD M'WILLIAM. ¶

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcribers, and others, owners of marſh, ſwamp and cripple, on Muddy-Branch, in Little-creek Hundred, in Kent county, on Delaware, intend to exhibit a petition to the honourable Houſe of Aſſembly of the Three Lower Counties on Delaware, the 31ſt day of March next, which will be the third day of their next ſeſſion, according to their laſt adjournment, for a law to enable the petitioners to ſtop the ſaid Branch, by erecting a bank acroſs the ſame, and the low ground thereon, between the lands of William Leatherberry and John Frazier, in order to convert the ſaid marſh, ſwamp and cripple, into meadow or mowing ground. Any perſon, or perſons, having any reaſons to offer, why ſuch a law ſhould not be obtained, are deſired to attend the Houſe for that purpoſe, on the day aforeſaid. JOHN FRAZIER, *Feb.* 12, 1773. 4 *w.* CHARLES HILLYARD.

Chriſtiana Hundred, New-Caſtle County, February 20, 1773.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons concerned, that the Owners of two TRACTS of MARSH, ſituate on the north and ſouth ſides of Mill-creek, and bounded upon Chriſtiana river, in the Hundred and County aforeſaid, propoſe to apply to the honourable Houſe of Aſſembly, on the 30th of March next, to obtain a law, to enable them to ſtop the ſaid creek, and to raiſe a fund to defray the expence thereof, &c. All perſons having any objections are deſired then and there to attend for that purpoſe. ¶

THE ſeveral Owners of MARSH on Holland's Creek, in the County of New-Caſtle, are hereby deſired to take Notice, that I intend to prefer a Petition to the Honourable Houſe of Aſſembly, for the Counties of New-Caſtle, Kent and Suſſex, upon Delaware, at New-Caſtle, on Thurſday, the Firſt Day of April next, for a Supplement to the Act of Aſſembly heretofore obtained, for the Improvement of the Marſh on ſaid Creek; at which Time and Place they are deſired to attend and make their Objections (if any they may have) to the Petition of *February* 22, 1773. JOSEPH WOODWARD. ‖5*w.*

Philadelphia, February 8, 1773.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Perſons in the Counties of Philadelphia, Cheſter, Bucks, Lancaſter and Berks, who are indebted to the Honourable the Proprietaries for Quit-rent, that Attendance will be given at the Receiver-General's Office, in Philadelphia, from the Firſt Day of March next to the Sixth of the ſame Month, for receiving the Quit-rents due in the City and County of Philadelphia; at Cheſter, for the County of Cheſter, from the Ninth of March to the Thirteenth; at Pennſbury, for the County of Bucks, from the Sixteenth to the Twentieth; at Lancaſter, for the County of Lancaſter, from the Twenty-ſecond to the Twenty-ſeventh; and at the Town of Reading, for the County of Berks, from the Fifth to the Tenth of April next, inclufive; at which reſpective Times and Places, all Perſons concerned are required to be punctual in diſcharging their Arrearages.

EDMUND PHYSICK, Receiver-General.

FOR CHARLES-TOWN (SOUTH-CAROLINA)

THE BRIGANTINE *CHARLES-TOWN PACKET*, SAMUEL WRIGHT, MASTER; WITH good Accommodations for Paſſengers, will ſail with all convenient Speed, having great Part of her Cargoe ready to go on board. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to URIAH WOOLMAN, WILLIAM SYKES, or ſaid MASTER on board, at Milnor and Hough's Wharff. ¶

A Quantity of Rice, and a few Caſks of black-eyed Peas, to be ſold. Enquire as above. *Philadelphia, March* 4, 1773.

FOR CHARLES-TOWN (SOUTH-CAROLINA)

THE BRIGANTINE *PRINCE OF WALES*, WILLIAM MOORE, MASTER; HAS excellent Accommodations for Paſſengers, and will ſail with all convenient Speed, having the greateſt Part of her Cargoe ready to go on board. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to WILLIAM FISHER, and SON, or ſaid Maſter on board, near the Old Ferry. *March* 2. 1773.

ON SATURDAY, the Tenth of April next, at three o' clock in the afternoon, will be peremptorily ſold by public VENDUE (unleſs ſold by private SALE before) by us, the ſubſcribers, the following GROUNDRENTS, and LOTS of GROUND, ſituated on the old Germantown road and Second-ſtreet continued, about one mile from the City; a plan of ſaid LOTS may be ſeen at the London Coffee-Houſe.

No. 2. A GROUNDRENT, of 17l. 10s. per annum, ariſing out of a LOT, 100 feet on the old Germantown road, and 500 feet deep.

No. 4. A GROUNDRENT, of 12l. per annum, ariſing out of a LOT of 80 feet on Second-ſtreet continued, and extending to the creek, payable by Thomas Humphreys.

No. 6. A LOT, 20 feet on Germantown road, and 180 feet deep, with a new two ſtory frame DWELLING, well finiſhed, and good cellar under it; rents for 7l. per annum.

No. 7. A LOT, adjoining the above, equal in dimenſions, and improvements; rents for 7l. per annum.

Likewiſe ſeveral vacant LOTS, agreeable to the PLAN, to be ſold as aforeſaid, at the houſe of CONRAD HESS, at the Sign of the Sportſman, near the premiſes.

WILLIAM MASTERS,
MATTHIAS ASPDEN.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market.*

March 24, 1773. NUMB. 2309.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

Philadelphia, March 24, 1773.

To be SOLD, and may be taken poſſeſſion of by the purchaſer, on the firſt day of May next,

A PIECE of valuable Meadow Ground, on Greenwich Iſland, now in the tenure of Joſeph Pemberton, Grazier, containing 9 acres and 20 perches, under good cedar fence, and very advantageouſly watered by a ſmall creek running through the ſame. For terms, apply to Doctor CHARLES MOORE, in Fourth-ſtreet. ¶

Philadelphia, March 20, 1773.

TO BE SOLD,

A HEARTY likely NEGROE FELLOW, a compleat FARMER, about 22 Years of Age. For further Particulars, enquire of the PRINTERS.

Philadelphia, Third-Month 24, 1773.

ALL thoſe that have any demands againſt the eſtate of SAMUEL MORTON, late of this city, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their accounts, that they may be adjuſted and paid; and thoſe that are indebted to ſaid eſtate, by bond, note, or book account, are deſired to pay the ſame immediately to the ſubſcribers, or they will be under the neceſſity of compelling them thereto according to law. PHOEBE MORTON, Executrix, JOHN MORTON, Executor.

The partnerſhip of SAMUEL and JOHN MORTON being diſſolved, all thoſe that have any demands againſt them, are deſired to bring in their accounts, that they may be adjuſted and paid; and thoſe that are indebted to the ſaid partnerſhip, by bond, note, or book account, are requeſted to pay the ſame immediately to the ſurviving partner, which if not complied with, he will be under the neceſſity of putting ſaid bonds, notes and accounts, into the hands of an attorney to recover, in order to cloſe ſaid accounts.----There are on hand, belonging to the ſaid partnerſhip, ſundry kinds of merchandize, which will be ſold reaſonably, viz. wine, rum, ſugar, melaſſes, tea, coffee, pepper, alſpice, ginger, nutmegs, a parcel of Crowley's London ſteel, allom, brimſtone, madder, pipes in kegs, powder and ſhot, G. B. wool cards, a quantity of coarſe Iriſh linens and ſheetings; alſo ſeveral pairs of the beſt burr millſtones, made by Cooper and Son, London, 4 feet 2 inches, and 4 feet 6 inches diameter.

3 *M.* JOHN MORTON.

Saſſafras Neck, Cæcil County, Maryland, March 13, 1773.

To be SOLD, or LEASED for a Term of Years, and to be entered upon the firſt day of June next, in the midſt of a fine wheat country, and in the neighbourhood of a reſpectable body of good farmers, between 12 and 15 miles from Apoquinimink landing, 6 miles from Frederick and George-Town, at Saſſafras ferry, and on the head of a creek of Bohemia river,

A GRIST-MILL and SAW-MILL, ſupplied by two plentiful ſtreams of water leading to each, and about 100 acres of LAND; the ſaw-mill is out of repair, but the griſt-mill is in excellent order, having been lately new geared, and has a pair of beſt burrs, with every thing neceſſary for merchant work, and a pair of good country ſtones for Indian corn; about 30 acres of the land are cleared, 6 or 8 of which are in meadow, and the reſt is divided into four lots, in one of which is planted a young orchard, and two of the others are laid down in clover; there are on the premiſes a good log dwelling-houſe, with 3 rooms and 2 fire-places below ſtairs, and a large cellar, walled with ſtone, a good kitchen and pantry adjoining, ſtore-houſe and granary, cooper's ſhop, meat-houſe, ſtables, and other neceſſary buildings, with a pailed garden and yard. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, or leaſe, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes; the title is indiſputable, and credit will be given to the purchaſer for a large part of the purchaſe money, upon good ſecurity.

¶ THOMAS COOPER.

To be SOLD, by way of public VENDUE, on the premiſes, the ninth day of April next,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituated in Haverford townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 241 acres of land, about nine miles from Philadelphia, very convenient to be divided into two plantations, there being two good bearing orchards, and two ſprings, at a diſtance from each other, the orchard conſiſting of apple-trees, pears, plumb-trees, and cherries of the beſt kind; there are on the plantation a good ſtone houſe and kitchen, barn and ſtables, about 12 acres of meadow made, and more to be made, at a ſmall expence; there are 100 acres of exceeding good timbered land, the remainder tolerable good plowland; it is near ſeveral places of worſhip, and ſeveral merchant mills; the payment will be made eaſy, and conditions made known the day of ſale. The title is indiſputable.

March 16, 1773. AARON COATS. ¶

Plumſtead Townſhip, Bucks County, March 19, 1773.

RAN from his bail, the 8th inſtant, an Iriſhman, named JOHN THOMSON, about 5 feet 8 inches high, very much marked with the ſmall-pox; had on, when he went away, a grey coloured ſlip-on coat, a dark brown ſtraight bodied coat, ſtamped flannel jacket, and buckſkin breeches, pieced with a large patch between the thighs, with ſeveral other old clothes that he carried with him. Whoever takes up ſaid Thomſon, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by WILLIAM M'CALLA. §

THE noted Horſe FIGURE, imported by Doctor Hamilton, is now in good health and excellent order, and will COVER this ſeaſon, at the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Glouceſter county, nearly oppoſite to Marcus-hook, at *Four Pounds* the ſeaſon, and *Seven Pounds* to inſure a Colt. FIGURE is a beautiful dark bay, full fifteen hands and one inch high, and is allowed by the beſt judges to be the handſomeſt horſe in America, he is well put together in every part, and is thought to be the beſt horſe to breed from, for either the ſaddle, carriage, or turf; as to his performance it would be needleſs to ſay any thing of, as it has been ſo well aſcertained heretofore.

¶ JAMES TALMAN.

N. B. All Gentlemen who live to the ſouthward, in Pennſylvania or Maryland, are deſired to ſend their Mares to ISAAC LAWRENCE, at Marcus-hook; the money for covering each mare, by the ſeaſon, to be paid before the mare is taken away. Good paſtures are provided for mares, at 2s. 6d. per week.

SERMONS to DOCTORS in DIVINITY,
BEING THE SECOND VOLUME OF
SERMONS to ASSES,
BY THE SAME AUTHOR,
Is JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by
JOHN DUNLAP,
In MARKET-STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

THE rapid and univerſal ſale of the firſt volume hath rendered the public competent Judges of the nature and quality of this Second entertainment of our celebrated author: Being a warm friend to real, internal and practical religion, he expoſes the abſurdity of relying upon the external and ſpeculative part of it, which hath almoſt baniſhed the knowledge of the true ſpirit of chriſtianity, not only from the Laity, but alſo from many of their very learned Teachers.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, on the premiſes, on Sixth-day, the 16th of the Fourth-Month, 1773, if not ſold before at private ſale,

THAT valuable PLANTATION whereon ISAAC BEWLEY, deceaſed, did live (ſold purſuant to the directions of his laſt will and teſtament) ſituate in the townſhip of Abington, and county of Philadelphia, near the head of Sandy Run, about 13 miles from the city of Philadelphia, containing 200 acres of excellent limeſtone land, the improvements thereon conſiſt of a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, 45 feet by 20, two ſtories high, a large ſtone kitchen adjoining the ſame, a ſtone barn, 50 feet by 25, with good ſtabling and convenient mows, about 10 acres of meadow, and more may be made at a ſmall expence, with watering, a large ſtone ſpring-houſe, and a never-failing ſpring of water riſing in it; there is a ſpring of excellent water near the door of the dwelling-houſe, which ſtands in a healthy ſituation, and remarkably peaceable neighbourhood: On the ſaid premiſes are two apple-orchards, one of them has bore a number of years, the other conſiſts of near 200 trees, of the very beſt grafted fruit, juſt coming to bear, and are exceeding thriving: The land is one half cleared, lies high, is very fertile for raiſing wheat or other grain, the reſidue is well timbered; on the premiſes is alſo a new lime-kiln, with plenty of limeſtone, of the beſt quality near it. There will be ſold on the ſame day, and continue each day until the whole is ſold, green corn, carts, waggons, ploughs, harrows and gears, horſes, cows, ſheep, hogs, and a variety of houſhold and kitchen furniture. The conditions will be made known on the day of ſale, and attendance given by RACHEL BEWLEY, Executrix, JOHN SHOEMAKER, and WILLIAM CLIFFTON, Executors. ¶ 7ſ6.

Lancaſter Goal, March 13, 1773.

THIS day was committed to my cuſtody, a certain DAVID SMITH, *who is adverтiſed in the Pennſylvania Gazette of the 10th inſt. by Jedediah Allen, living in Manington, Salem county, New-Jerſey, with a reward of Two Dollars for taking the ſaid* David Smith *up. This is therefore to deſire the ſaid Jedediah Allen to come and pay his ſaid ſervant's charges, and take him away, otherwiſe he will be diſcharged in four weeks from this date.*

Alſo was committed to my cuſtody, on the 16th inſtant, a certain BARNEY KEAN, *as he calls himſelf, on ſuſpicion of being a runaway ſervant; had on, when committed, an old light cloth coat and jacket, old black ſtocking breeches; he is about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, pitted with the ſmall-pox. His maſter, if any he has, is deſired to come and pay ſaid* Barney Kean's *charges, and take him away, in four weeks from the date hereof, by*

¶ GEORGE EBERLY, Goaler.

IF COLIN JOHNSTON, ſon of JOHN and JANE JOHNSTON, who was born in the city of Philadelphia, in the province of Pennſylvania; and was bound as an apprentice (by his mother, being a widow) to one DANIEL SHIRKS, ſhoemaker, of Philadelphia, in the year 1759, for the ſpace of 14 years, who, as is ſaid by ſome, removed to Whiteclay-creek, in the County of New-Caſtle, on Delaware; others, that he ſettled between the Head of Elk and Bohemia River, in Cæcil County, Maryland, BE ALIVE, and will apply to his father-in-law, GEORGE TRASTER, living 17 miles from Lancaſter, on the Philadelphia road, or to THOMAS WITHERSPOON, in Saint George's Hundred, New-Caſtle County, on Delaware; may hear of ſomething to his advantage. If he is not at liberty to apply in perſon, but will write to either, giving an account of his place of abode, it will anſwer the ſame purpoſe. If he is dead, any perſon that knew him from the above deſcription, or any other way to be the ſame perſon, and will be ſo good as to favour either of the above perſons with a line to that purpoſe, ſhall be very kindly thanked for the favour, by his mother, and father-in-law, who have not heard from him theſe 14 years.

March 8, 1773. GEORGE and JANE TRASTER.

*** It will anſwer as well to apply to DANIEL COOKSON, in Pequea. ¶

THE ſubſcriber hereof informs the public, that he has fitted a Stage-Waggon, to go from Great Egg-Harbour to Philadelphia once in the week, to ſet off from Ann Riſley's, at Abſeekam, on Monday, to go by Thomas Clark's mill, and the Forks, to the Blue Anchor, from thence to Longacoming and Haddonfield, to arrive at Samuel Cooper's ferry on Tueſday, and ſet off from thence on Thurſday, and return to Ableekam on Friday. The mileage of ſaid Stage is as follows, for paſſengers 1½d. per mile, for dead carriage 1d. each hundred, per mile, for laying out caſh for dry goods or other articles 1d. per Shilling, for news-papers or letters 4d. each; all perſons that live convenient may have the news-papers regular, by applying to the ſubſcriber, and thoſe that have any buſineſs for ſaid Stage may enquire for the ſubſcriber at the New Ferry, where they ſhall be carefully attended upon, by WILLIAM M'CARRELL.

Philadelphia, March 17, 1773.

RUN away, the 15th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, in Ridley Townſhip, Cheſter County, a ſervant man, named JOHN TILLIS, New-England born, about 5 feet 7 inches high, full faced, ſhort hair, of a brown complexion, apt to drink, his teeth remarkably wide before; had on, when he went away, a white ſwanſkin jacket, without ſpots, with buttons of the ſame colour, an under ditto, of red and white lincey, with the ſtripes acroſs the body, leather breeches, a pair of ſhoes, lately ſoaled, with buckles, the one round rimmed and plated, the other a ſquare rimmed ſteel one. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ MORTON MORTON.

By the HARRIOT PACKET, *Captain* LEE, *arrived at New-York from Falmouth, we have the following Advices, viz.*

From the Frontiers of Poland, Dec. 2.

BY ſome authentic letters we are aſſured, that a certain power hath cauſed a declaration to be made to the Court of Warſaw, that if the Republic of Poland do not immediately determine to acknowledge the claims of thoſe of Vienna, Berlin and Peterſbourg, on the provinces of this kingdom, of which they have taken poſſeſſion, ſome further claims on Poland will ſoon be declared.

Warſaw, Dec. 2. It is believed that the abſent Senators, who had partaken in the troubles of this kingdom, will renounce their engagements and return here to expedite the work of peace, and ſatisfy the pretenſions of the neighbouring powers: In the mean time, Baron de Stackelberg, the Miniſter from Ruſſia, hath formally declared to the King, that in ſuch caſe they ſhall all enjoy, without exception, entire ſecurity.

Peterſbourg, November 23. By the treaty juſt ſigned with the Tartars of Crimea, they renounce the government of the Ottoman Porte, and put themſelves under the protection of the Ruſſian Empire, yielding to us the two fortreſſes of Jenicala and Kerſch, with the territories belonging to them. In return, the Empreſs ſurrenders to them the reſt of the Crimea, with all the places and fortreſſes conquered by her troops, without exception, upon condition that no Turkiſh garriſon ſhall ever be placed in them for the future. Thus the affairs of Crimea, are at length ſettled; and it is imagined the Porte will no longer perſiſt in obſtructing the peace, on account of her pretenſions to that country.

Stockholm, Dec. 1. The Governors and Commandants of the places upon the frontiers of Sweden and Norway have reciprocally aſſured each other, by order of their reſpective Courts, that the moſt perfect harmony ſubſiſts between them, and that no hoſtilities were to be apprehended on either ſide.

Paris, Dec. 12. Letters from Marſeilles mention a riot having happened at the playhouſe there, occaſioned at firſt by the Comedians perſiſting in repreſenting a piece highly diſagreeable to the Public. Some Grenadiers were called in to quell the riot, but expreſly directed not to fire, in order to prevent any accident: However a perſon in the pit, who having expected a diſturbance, had armed himſelf with a piſtol, as ſoon as he ſaw the Grenadiers, ſhot one of them dead; and they were then ordered to fire, by which means ſeveral people were killed and wounded. This affair has thrown the whole town of Marſeilles into conſternation.

Naples, Nov. 24. The Venetian Reſident at this Court received, on the 21ſt inſtant, a packet from Otranto, containing ſome letters from Cefalonica, dated the 15th inſtant, which bring the important news of an engagement on the 8th of this month, in ſight of Patras, between a detachment from the Ruſſian fleet, and a Turkiſh ſquadron, which was deſtined for the relief of Mehemet Aboudaab, in Egypt, againſt his opponent Ali Bey. The Turkiſh fleet conſiſted of 30 ſail, and had been ſent out by the Ottoman Miniſtry, contrary to remonſtrances of Count Alexis Orlow, whoſe predictions on this occaſion have been verified by the event. The Turks were totally defeated. Thirteen of their ſhips were either burnt or ſunk; two of them ſheltered themſelves under the cannon of Patras; the reſt fled, and were purſued by the Ruſſians."

Warſaw, Nov. 8. The Ruſſians ſeem as if they intended to keep their new acquiſitions in Poland; they treat the inhabitants very kindly. The Nobles eſtates pay no contribution, and the Gentlemen are ſubject to no capitation tax, provided they prove their Nobility and their right to the eſtate they poſſeſs. The Citizens pay an annual poll-tax of one rouble and a quarter each. The Farmers contribute the ſame taxes they uſed to pay, and are permitted to ſell their corn where they pleaſe. There will be a tax on liquors, and thoſe who pay it may brew and diſtil for themſelves. The Eccleſiaſtics are obliged to give an account of their foundation, and the number of Religious in each convent. The Nobility, and the Towns are under the ſame juriſdiction they were. They have ceaſed to demand forage and proviſion, but the neighbouring Poliſh Provinces pay double what they did before.

Dec. 3. Several letters from Pruſſia ſay, that a Pruſſian fiſcal has been all over the new acquiſitions of that Court, and has announced to all the Senators of Poliſh Pruſſia, that they are not to go to Warſaw to aſſiſt at the Aſſembly of the Senate, under pain of having their effects and prerogatives confiſcated. As theſe Senators will be ſummoned by the King and the Republic to aſſiſt at that Aſſembly, one may judge of the embarraſſment they are in about it.

Dec. 9. The Auſtrians, on the 6th inſtant, took poſſeſſion of Caſimir, the ſuburb of Cracow.

Berlin, Dec. 16. A magazine, which contained fifty quintals of gunpowder, blew up yeſterday, which killed ſeven workmen, and a perſon paſſing by.

Cologne, Dec. 7. It is ſtrongly reported here, that two of the three Powers, who divided Poland, have generouſly deſiſted from their pretenſions to that kingdom, by the perſuaſion of a great Court, and for the love of peace; and that they have even engaged to bring over the third to follow their example, which will not be difficult, if the report be true, that they have already offered to reſtore things as they were, on being allowed an annual ſum of money. It is likewiſe ſaid, that Count Wielohorſki is gone to Landſhut only on this ſubject, and that Count Branicki is gone to Paris, in quality of Envoy from the King and Republic only, with a commiſſion relative to ſo great an event. If this is confirmed, it is not to be doubted but peace will ſoon be concluded between Ruſſia and the Porte.

Bautzen, Dec. 11. A terrible fire this morning conſumed 197 houſes in the town of Zittau; and three perſons are taken up on ſuſpicion of being the incendiaries.

Peterſbourg, Dec. 1. When M. Durand, the Miniſter from France, was admitted to his firſt audience of the Empreſs, he addreſſed her Majeſty as follows:

"The credential letters, which I have the honour to preſent to your Imperial Majeſty, will inform you of the ardent deſire of the King, my maſter, to preſerve the friendſhip of your Majeſty. And who would not wiſh the friendſhip of a Potentate, who fixes the fate of ſo many States; of a Sovereign, whoſe innate ſpirit and courage excite the admiration of Europe and Aſia; of a Potentate, who inſtructs Kings how far the will and the power, when they are united in the throne, and in one ſole head, have the ſtrength to effectuate the greateſt and moſt difficult deſigns."

Frontiers of Poland, Dec. 9. We learn from Warſaw, that circular letters have been diſpatched for the convocation of a Senatus Conſilium; but the day for the opening that Aſſembly is not yet fixed.

Warſaw, Dec. 9. The Courts of Vienna, Peterſbourg, and Berlin, finding that all their endeavours toward the ſpeedy appointing

of a diet, have proved fruitleſs, their Miniſters have given in a declaration to the King, inſiſting on the holding of a diet ſhortly, in the ſtrongeſt terms, and even accompanied with threats. It is ſaid, that when the above-mentioned Miniſters delivered this declaration, they ſaid, "That their reſpective Courts meant to have a "diet held the 3d of February next; in default of which the "troops of their Sovereigns will appear before this capital."

Vienna, Dec. 12. Letters from the Confines of Poland mention, that the King has invited all the Poliſh Nobility, whom the troubles of their country have forced to leave it, to come to Warſaw, and that thoſe who are in Moravia and Auſtrian Sileſia have ſet out for that capital.

We have but little news from Bucharеſt, and what the Court receives does not tranſpire. It is, however, ſaid, that the hopes of a ſpeedy concluſion of peace becomes doubtful, the Turks have raiſed difficulties regarding the diviſion of Poland, which they declare they cannot conſent to, as they only took up arms to protect the Republic, and preſerve its liberty.

Conſtantinople, Nov. 7. According to the advices that we have received from the camp of the Grand Vizir, three Commiſſaries had lately been diſpatched to Bucharеſt, to act in concert with the Reis Effendi of the camp, in carrying forward the great work of peace; and they have already had ſeveral conferences with M. Obreſkow for that very purpoſe. The Ottoman troops are quitting the camp, in very large bodies, in order to celebrate the feaſts of Ramarzan and Bairam, and enter into winter-quarters; and we flatter ourſelves that peace will certainly take place this winter.

Francfort, Dec. 24. It is more than ever to be feared that the diviſion of Poland will occaſion a general war, as all the accounts received from different Courts mention the carrying on of warlike preparations, and that a certain power intends to augment their national troops conſiderably, and to reinforce each company of every foreign regiment in their ſervice with ten men. It is likewiſe added, that the ſaid power has largely augmented the garriſons of two frontier provinces.

Ratiſbon, Dec. 24. Letters of good authority from Vienna, dated the 19th of this month, aſſure us, that the Imperial and Royal Court had ſent orders for another corps of troops to enter Poland, which with thoſe already there amount to 50,000 men.

Ancona, Dec. 14. A rupture is talked of between Spain and the Barbary powers, in ſupport of which it is ſaid, that the Spaniards have taken a large ſhip belonging to a certain power, and carried her into Carthagena, on a pretence that ſhe was laden with warlike ſtores, deſigned as a preſent for the Dey of Algiers. According to all our accounts from the coaſt of Barbary, the French are highly reſpected all over Algiers, where the Merchants of that nation have obtained leave to build not only an hoſpital but a church, beſides ſeveral privileges with reſpect to their trade. The Dey of that Regency carries his attention to the French ſo far, as to take all the European goods he has occaſion for of the French Conſul; to whom beſides he gives leave to ſet ſix ſlaves at liberty every year. This favour is looked upon as a return for the ſervices done by the French, in aſſiſting the Dey with Engineers, &c. to put his navy on a reſpectable footing, and fortifying all the ſtrong places in his dominions.

Warſaw, Dec. 23. The Miniſters of the King having given him an account of the uniform declarations, preſented lately by the Barons de Rewitzki and de Stackelberg, Envoys from the Courts of Vienna and Peterſbourg, and M. Benoit, Miniſter from that of France, to accelerate the holding a general aſſembly of the nation, the Miniſtry hath delivered, on the part of his Majeſty, to the above Envoys, an anſwer which is in ſubſtance as follows:

That the King, being informed by the declarations of the Courts of Peterſbourg, Vienna and Berlin, of their deſire relative to the convocation of the Diet, and at the ſame time, warned of the inconveniencies which delays would be productive of, is inclined to ſatisfy them in that reſpect, with the view, not only of removing every pretext for an aggravation of the misfortunes, which afflict Poland, but alſo with the hope, that this mark of regard will affect the three powers, and diſpoſe them to terminate them as ſoon as poſſible, and in the moſt juſt and advantageous manner for the Republic. In conſequence of which his Majeſty hath publiſhed circular letters for the convocation of the Grand Aſſembly of the Senate, which muſt indiſpenſibly precede the Diet, and which is fixed to be on the 8th of February next. The interval between this Convocation and the circular letters is ſo ſhort, as to be hardly ſufficient to give time enough for the Nobility at a diſtance to attend. Given at Warſaw this 14th of December, 1772.

LONDON, *December* 24.

Extract of a Letter which Prince Gallitzin, the Ruſſian Miniſter at the Hague, received the 17th inſtant, from the Ruſſian Reſident at Venice, dated Dec. 4, 1772.

"I have the honour to ſend your Excellency the following agreeable news, which the Senate has juſt received from Corfu. Three of our frigates of war, and two ſmall veſſels, were fitted out againſt the armament of the Baſhaw of Scutari, who had ſent to ſea 31 armed veſſels, 10 of which were taken by the Raguſians, and 14 more were driven into the Gulph of Patraſſo, where they took ſhelter under the cannon of the fort; but our brave Commander, notwithſtanding the fire from the fortreſs, entered courageouſly and ſet fire to all the Turkiſh veſſels, not one of which eſcaped. The Turkiſh Commander, who was ſon of the Baſhaw of Scutari, made his eſcape precipitately on ſhore, and the reſt of the crews followed his example, but our people purſued them, and killed a great number of the Turks. This affair happened on the 8th of November. Our Commandant having received advice, that the reſt of the Turkiſh ſquadron was gone to Lepanto, ſteered his courſe thither, in order to deſtroy them likewiſe."

Laſt night a meeting of the creditors of Meſſ. Neal, James, Fordyce, and Down, was held at Guildhall, to declare a dividend, when it appeared that the proofs and claims under the commiſſion amounted to 181,330l. 19s. 5d. and the Aſſignees having produced their accounts, a balance remained in their hands of 33,019l. 15s. 2d. whereupon a dividend of 4s. in the pound was ordered to be made.

By letters from Vienna we learn, that the Emperor has commanded a freſh body of troops to march into Poland.

They write from Hamburgh, that an order has lately been iſſued there, to prevent the Merchants from ſupplying any of the piratical ſtates of Barbary with warlike ſtores or cannon.

Advices from Marſeilles mention, that ſeveral people have lately been taken up there, on ſuſpicion of conſpiring to deſtroy the arſenal and fortifications.

Dec. 26. The following is the proportion that the ſeveral empires, kingdoms, and ſtates of Europe, bear to each other in point of territorial extent, laid down in geographical ſquare leagues: Ruſſia, in Europe, 57,600; Poland, including Lithuania, 12,900; Sweden, with the Great Duchy of Finland, 12,800; Germany, 11,236; the Turkiſh empire in Europe, including the Crimea, 10,544; France, 10,000; Spain, 8500; Denmark, including Norway, 6100; Great-Britain, with Ireland, 6000; Hungary, with Tranſylvania, Sclavonia, and part of Croatia and Dalmatia, 4766; Portugal, 1875; Naples and Sicily, 1836; Sardinia, with Piedmont and Savoy, 1224; Swiſs Cantons, 1090; the Popedom, or Eccleſiaſtical State, 800; Pruſſia, with the new acquiſitions, 722; the United Provinces, 625; the Republic of Venice, 625; the Grand Duchy of Tuſcany, 400; the Republic of Genoa, 90; Corſica, 200; Modena 10, including Parma; the ſum total amounting to 49,507 geographical leagues.

Private letters from Dantzick ſay, "The people of this city are waiting with the utmoſt impatience for an anſwer to the petitions from Berlin. To be plain, that Monarch muſt relax in his taxations, or ſee the city deſerted, the Engliſh and Dutch Merchants having reſolved to leave this quarter."

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, December 18.

"They write from Ratiſbon, that the King of Poland has lately written a letter to the general diet of the Empire, in which he makes heavy complaints againſt the diviſion of his kingdom by the Courts of Vienna, Peterſbourg and Berlin. This letter is ſaid to have made a ſtrong impreſſion upon the Miniſters who compoſe the diet; inaſmuch as it is therein ſet forth, that all the Princes of the Empire are in a precarious ſituation with reſpect to their poſſeſſions, if the natural rights of nations and the faith of treaties are no longer regarded, and every engagement, however ſacred, is ſacrificed to intereſt and convenience."

Orders are given for prohibiting the exportation of caſt-iron, ſhot, and iron ordnance, except to his Majeſty's garriſons abroad, for 3 months from the 1ſt of January next.

Extract of a Letter from Seville, November 20.

"Orders are arrived at this place and at Cadiz, for holding all the ſhips in readineſs to put to ſea immediately, on any emergency, they are likewiſe to take on board ſix months proviſions, and their full complement of men. On what account theſe extraordinary orders are, cannot be even gueſſed at with any degree of certainty; but moſt people conjecture they are deſigned for the Weſt-Indies, as the Spaniſh Miniſtry ſeem of late extraordinary jealous of their poſſeſſions in that part of the world, and are particularly attentive to fortifying all the cities and towns in the iſlands of Cuba, Hiſpaniola, and Porto Rico."

Advices from Madrid mention, that the utmoſt attention is now paying by the Spaniſh Miniſtry, to put their naval and military forces on a very reſpectable footing.

Letters from Amſterdam mention, that the Merchants there have refuſed ſupplying a certain Power with any more loans.

They adviſe from Copenhagen, that the principal towns in Norway are to be regularly fortified, and garriſons put in them.

This morning an expreſs was received from Sir John Dick, his Majeſty's Conſul at Leghorn, containing ſome very intereſting advices.

A ſcheme, we hear, is on the tapis, to prevent the exportation of ſilver coin from this kingdom.

Two ſhips of 50 guns each, and three frigates, are to be added to the force now in the Weſt-Indies, as a fleet of obſervation.

Dec. 29. The Philadelphia, Malcolm, from Philadelphia, is ſtranded at Youghall; the cargo will be ſaved.

Extract of a Letter from Mantua, Dec. 5.

"Accounts from Parma adviſe, that the couriers which the Infant Duke ſent to the Courts of Vienna, Verſailles and Madrid, to notify to them the reſolution he had taken, to diſmiſs the Marquis of Llano from all his employments, are come back. The diſpatches ſent to Vienna are returned unopened, the Empreſs Queen would not receive them. The Courts of France and Spain have ſuſpended the payment of all the ſubſidies, which they uſed to make to that of Parma, which amounted to 24,000 double piſtoles in gold. The Marquis of Llano is to wait at Florence for further orders. M. de Flavigny, who was on his way to Parma, in quality of Miniſter from France, has received orders to ſuſpend his journey.

"The Marquis of Revilla, Miniſter of Spain, is directed to quit Parma, without taking leave; and all thoſe who belong to either of the two Courts of France and Spain, to leave the territories of Parma and Placentia, and not to keep up any correſpondence with them. The ordinary courier of Spain is not to paſs through Parma in his way to Rome, as heretofore. Notwithſtanding all theſe circumſtances, the Infant Duke enjoys a perfect tranquility, and perſiſts in his reſolution. People are forbidden to aſſemble in crowds in the ſtreets, or to go to public houſes, which are all to be ſhut up before night."

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, Dec. 21.

"*Yeſterday the Engliſh Ambaſſador had a conference with the States General, relative to the late diviſion of Poland, and the King of Pruſſia's behaviour with reſpect to Dantzick, in order to concert how England and Holland may act in conjunction on thoſe important objects.*"

Orders are ſent to Portſmouth and Plymouth, for diſcharging all the extra men employed in his Majeſty's dock yards.

It is ſaid that a plan is now under conſideration at the India Houſe, formed by an eminent Merchant in this city, by which the Company will be enabled to anſwer all their preſent demands, and relieve themſelves from their preſent embarraſſment in point of caſh, without borrowing from Government, or from any other quarter whatever.

Extract of a Letter from Warſaw, Dec. 11.

"*The Potentates, who have divided the Poliſh kingdom between them, ſeem much intereſted in the happineſs of its inhabitants; every wiſe precaution and conciliating meaſure is uſed to ſettle all differences, and reſtore peace. In that part wh ch the Pruſſian Monarch has appropriated to his own uſe, trade already begins to appear; and proviſions of all kinds are in great plenty, where a ſcarcity reigned before. What will be the fate of his Poliſh Majeſty is not known; but it is conjectured by all, that he will be deprived of his title and his power.*"

A letter from Copenhagen, dated Dec. 12, *ſays,* "*Nothing but a conſtant change of ſcenes is to be obſerved at our Court almoſt every day. Every body muſt allow that the conduct of his Majeſty, our King, in the courſe of this year, is very remarkable. In foreign countries he has been publicly ſpoken of, and here privately deemed, a man of no ſignificance at all in the political world. Yet all this while he has been ſecretly labouring to get on his ſide the Chiefs of this nation, till at laſt he has, in an inviſible way, been reſtored to all his former royal dignity and ſovereignty. Her Majeſty, the Queen Dowager, as well as her ſon Prince Frederick, have not appeared at the Court-days and Drawing-rooms for theſe laſt three months. All her friends are baniſhed from Court. His Majeſty never takes any advice from the Board of Council, which was appointed for that purpoſe in January laſt: But has his unlimited royal will as before. Couriers almoſt every week are coming and going to and from Hanover; and what the moſt remarkable is, that yeſterday there was a Court day at her Royal Highneſs's the youngeſt Princeſs, which it is merely ſuppoſed was a particular compliment to her royal mother; and this day his Royal Highneſs the hereditary Prince was at Court. By all circumſtances we can very clearly ſee, that the greateſt harmony at preſent reigns between our Court and that of London, in conſequence of which an unfortunate Queen may very ſoon be reſtored to her former royal ſtate and dignity.*"

It is currently reported, that the Queen of Denmark will ſhortly ſet out from Zell for Copenhagen.

Dec. 31. They write from Copenhagen, that ſeveral Gentlemen of rank, who were laſt winter baniſhed into Norway, have been recalled, among whom is a near relation of his M-----y's, who was baniſhed by the Queen Dowager's Council.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, December 25.

They write from Dantzick, it may be remembered that the King of Pruſſia ſignified to the Magiſtrates of that place, by his Reſident there, that he was willing to have a commiſſion eſtabliſhed to enquire into, and ſettle the rights of his territories and trade, for which purpoſe ſome of the members of the different chambers were to be deputed. The Senate has lately declared, that no ſuch deputation can be made, without the conſent of the King of Poland, as being a party intereſted in the duties collected at Dantzick; and that as to the town, its rights with reſpect to trade are ſo firmly eſtabliſhed by the moſt ſolemn treaties, and the guaranty of ſeveral reſpectable powers, that it is unneceſſary to enter into any conferences on that ſubject. Since this anſwer, the town of Dantzick has been ſurrounded by Pruſſian troops, which makes the inhabitants very apprehenſive, that his Pruſſian Majeſty may have a deſign to ſeize upon it by ſurprize."

Extract of a Letter from Paris, December 20.

"The troubles which have ſo long diſtracted this unhappy kingdom have now ſome appearance of ſubſiding. The Chancellor Maupeau, we hear, is to be removed from his office, and it is certain that Madame de Barre has loſt great part of her influence; and the Prince of Conde, with the Duke D'Orleans, are reſtored to the King's favour in a greater degree than ever; and it is hoped the people will ſoon be relieved from the oppreſſion which now burthens them."

The Succeſs, of 20 guns, now at Sheerneſs, is ordered to ſail immediately, with an expreſs for General Cornwallis, Governor of Gibraltar

Jan. 2. The Queen Mary, Capt. Taylor, lately arrived from Teneriffe, brings advice, that the Algerine corſairs have taken ſeven Portugueſe veſſels from that port; and that the Engliſh traders had been much annoyed by thoſe freebooters, till the arrival of two Engliſh ſhips, which are now cruiſing in thoſe latitudes.

The Ruby, Ruſden, from Jamaica for London, one of the miſſing ſhips, which ſome time ago put into Virginia without a maſt, and in great diſtreſs, is ſince ſafe arrived at Falmouth.

The French Miniſtry have received an account, that two veſſels are arrived at Port L'Orient, from the Iſle of Bourbon, near Madagaſcar, the officers and crews of which have affirmed, in the moſt ſolemn manner, that after their ſailing fourteen days from the Iſle of Bourbon, towards the ſouthward, they actually fell in with and diſcovered the ſo much talked of ſouthern continent, the diſcovery of which has been the object of ſo many attempts by various nations. They coaſted it for eight days, but did not venture to proceed on ſhore, though the country ſeemed to appear very agreeable, and was diverſified with a great variety of trees and ſhrubs: In conſequence of this very alarming information, orders have been iſſued to fit out, with all expedition, two frigates of war, provided with every thing proper for extending ſo very momentous a diſcovery.

On Thurſday died, at his ſiſter's houſe, at Highworth, Wilts, William Naſh, Eſq; Alderman of Walbrooke Ward, to which he was elected in 1766, and ſerved the office of Lord Mayor laſt year.

Yeſterday died, at his houſe at Whitehall, after a few days illneſs, Sir Richard Glyn, Bart. Member for Coventry, Alderman of Dowgate Ward, London, and Preſident of Bridewell and Bethlem Hoſpitals.

Letters from Stockholm mention, that an interview is ſhortly to take place between the King and the Emperor of Germany; but the place of meeting is not mentioned.

A letter from Berlin, dated Dec. 22, ſays, "We are informed, that the celebration of the marriage of the Landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel, with the Princeſs Philippina of Brandebourg-Schwedt, will take place the 18th of next month."

They write from the Hague, that ſeveral Poliſh Noblemen have lately arrived there, with their families and effects.

We hear, that the Ohio and Miſſiſippi buſineſs is to come on next Wedneſday before the Council.

It has been reported, that the deaths of Aldermen Naſh and Glyn were owing to the goal diſtemper; and that the Lord Mayor is alſo ill of the ſame diſorder: But another account ſays, that Alderman Naſh caught a violent cold, by lying in damp ſheets, which occaſioned his death.

On Thurſday Mr. Alderman Halifax executed the Juſtice buſineſs at the Manſion-houſe, in the room of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, who is much indiſpoſed at Bruce Caſtle, Tottenham; and yeſterday Mr. Alderman Bull executed the ſame.

We are informed, that two great houſes have failed at Amſterdam, one of them for upwards of 700,000l.

Yeſterday many ſtands of ſmall arms were ſhipped on board the True Briton, at the Tower, for St. Vincents.

A Dutch ſhip from Alicant, bound to Amſterdam, took up at ſea the crew of an Engliſh ſhip, that was wrecked on the Portugal coaſt.

Jan. 5. *The Bank Directors we hear have determined to begin the new year with ſome freſh regulations, relative to the diſcount of bills; the growing inſecurity of public credit rendering an additional ſhare of caution abſolutely neceſſary, and connecting the national proſperity materially with the intereſt of that corporation.*

We are aſſured by a Gentleman lately arrived from Berlin, that the King of Pruſſia, when he heard of the freedoms taken with our preſent Sovereign by the popular party, in their remonſtrances, &c. has been often heard to exclaim among his courtiers: "*Ah, would I were their King! with an hundred thouſand of my troops round the throne, and a ſcore or two of executioners in my train, I ſhould ſoon make them as dutiful as they are brave; and myſelf the firſt Monarch of the univerſe.*" *Few Engliſhmen, we believe, are inclined that his Pruſſian Majeſty ſhould try the experiment; and yet, perhaps it might be for the good of mankind, for then this Alexander of the North would probably be taught a leſſon, which he ſeems entirely to have forgot, viz.* The Kings are made for the people, and not the people for the King.

That our readers may not generally think, from the laſt bad tidings from Holland, all of the name of C. had ſtopped, we are aſſured one of that name is yet in full credit, and his partner is appointed Aſſignee to the eſtate of one of that name who has failed.

It is ſaid that a detachment from the Royal Regiments of Artillery will embark ſoon for the Eaſt-Indies.

Jan. 7. We learn from Stockholm, that the Senate was aſſembled on the 29th ult. by an expreſs order of the King.

They write from Paris, that an effectual reconciliation is expected ſoon to take place among the Princes of the Blood.

His Excellency the Poliſh Ambaſſador is ſhortly to ſet out for the Hague, on buſineſs of importance.

It is ſaid, that no extraordinary ſupplies will be wanted this year on account of the navy; which is ſaid to be in an exceeding good condition, to act on any occaſion.

They write from Sheffield, that very large orders are now compleating there of ſmall arms for Genoa.

It is thought that, through the intereſt of a noble Lord, Alderman Kirkman will be elected for Coventry, in the room of the late Sir Richard Glyn.

Jan. 9. Letters from Berlin adviſe, that two regiments, which made a part of the garriſon of that city, were put in march for Weſtphalia; and that the others had orders to hold themſelves in readineſs to march on the firſt notice.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, January 1.

According to our advices from Madrid, there never was greater harmony between that Court and that of France than at preſent. They have not only agreed to act in concert upon all occaſions, but it is aſſured that the former, knowing the critical ſituation of the latter with reſpect to her finances, has offered to aſſiſt her both with money and men, whenever the circumſtances of the times ſhall make it neceſſary for her to engage in a war, to preſerve the balance of power in Europe. It is ſuppoſed, that the late diviſion of Poland has occaſioned this ſtrict alliance between France and Spain."

Two eminent Houſes at Lyons, in France, are ſaid to have ſtopt payment, occaſioned by the late failures in Holland.

If the intrinſic value of all the paper money in the kingdom was at this moment aſcertained, it is much to be feared that it would not amount to a quarter of what it has been taken for; on the credit, however, of our nominal wealth, we are hurrying to certain deſtruction; and bankruptcy, at which we formerly ſhuddered in idea, is grown ſo very familiar, that we have intirely loſt all terror at the reality.

Letters from Amſterdam ſay, that the diſtreſſes of the Traders have been conſiderably exaggerated, and that the failures will not be attended with that conſequence which was at firſt expected.

Extract of a Letter from Goſport, January 5.

"A report prevails here, that we ſhall have a large fleet, very early in the Spring, to cruize from the Land's End to Cape St. Vincent, under the command of Lord Howe."

The Rights of Nations have been ſo groſly and openly violated by the Courts of Peterſbourg, Vienna and Berlin, with reſpect to the invaſion of Poland, that their Manifeſto upon that head has been treated with the utmoſt deteſtation by the reſt of the European Powers, as being one of the moſt artful mixtures of hypocriſy and falſhood, that ever was exhibited in the political world, for a *convenient* and *plauſible ſeizure* and *partition* of their *neighbour's property*.

Letters from Peterſbourg ſay, the Empreſs has intimated an intention of honouring Great-Britain with a viſit, as ſoon as convenient after the ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities with the Grand Signor.

Advices from the Hague, of the lateſt date, ſay, "The apprehenſions, which the Merchants here were under from the failures at Amſterdam, begin to ſubſide, as from the accounts which we have received from Rotterdam, Fluſhing, Utrecht, and Zealand, moſt of the monied men in thoſe places have contributed large ſums to prevent any further ill conſequences from the affairs of the C-------, which will be made up much ſooner than was at firſt expected.

Yeſterday arrived a mail from Yew-York, brought by the Earl of Halifax packet boat, Boulderſon, to Falmouth, in 5 weeks.

Extract of a Letter from Peterſbourg, December 30.

"The greateſt hopes are now entertained here that the peace, which we have at preſent a proſpect of, will prove as laſting as it will be glorious to the Ruſſian Empreſs. The Grand Sign r, wearied out by the length of a bloody and unavailable war, which equally drained him of his people's blood and treaſure, and torn to pieces by inteſtine diviſions, has at length acquieſced with the

Ruſſian demands, and will ſuffer them to enjoy the advantages they have gained with the utmoſt tranquility. The Orlows, with Marſhal Romanzow, are in the higheſt eſtimation at Court, and the Empreſs is almoſt daily loading them with honours and preſents."

They write from Stockholm, that the King of Sweden is very attentive to compleat his Marine; and that 9 ſhips of war are ordered to be got ready for ſea by the latter end of this month.

By advices from the Hague we learn, that on account of the late failures, the Merchants of Holland are forbid granting any more loans to foreign powers for a limited time.

They write from Genoa, that a diſpute has lately ariſen between that Republic and Venice, which is likely to terminate in ſerious conſequences.

Count Malzhan, Envoy Extraordinary from the King of Pruſſia, lately arrived here from Berlin, had an audience on Thurſday at St. James's, when he delivered the King, his Maſter's anſwer, relative to the repreſentations of this Court, in behalf of the Citizens of Dantzick.

Jan. 12. Yeſterday a meſſenger arrived at St. James's from Hanover, with ſome diſpatches from the Regency there; who alſo brought letters from the Queen of Denmark.

Letters from Amſterdam mention, that the failures of Meſſieurs C---s was chiefly occaſioned by an uncommon run upon them, from the Merchants concerned in the Hamburgh, Dantzick, and Ruſſian trade, who have lately met with ſome very capital loſſes from the troubles which reign in thoſe parts.

Extract of a Letter from Stockholm, Dec. 15.

"*Notwithſtanding the orders that have been given, for ſending away the troops that were aſſembled on the frontiers of Norway, leave no room to doubt the ſincerity of the reciprocal declarations of the courts of Sweden and Denmark, there are ſome appearances which indicate approaching diſturbances in the north.*

"*The frequent journeys of Ruſſian Officers of diſtinction to Stockholm and Copenhagen muſt have ſome object, and orders have lately been ſent to Careſcroon to fit out nine men of war with all poſſible expedition. The Governors of the provinces have likewiſe received orders, to ſignify to the Commandants of companies of ſailors in their diſtricts to complete them immediately.*

"*The King has ſent a letter to the Officers of the naval department here, intimating that in conſequence of certain circumſtances that have lately ariſen, his Majeſty has thought proper to order all his marine to be recruited, and made complete before the end of January,* 1773.

The King of Poland in his circular letter, calling a Senatus Conſilium to meet at Warſaw, February 8, *ſays,* "*Your meeting has for its object the preſent diſtreſsful ſtate of your country, invaded and divided between three neighbouring powers. If you act conjointly with the King, placed by divine providence on the throne, he does not doubt but that being, who miraculouſly reſcued him from the hands of his aſſaſſins, when there did not appear the leaſt glimpſe of a deliverance, will, in ſome manner, interfere to free this diſtreſſed country from a foreign yoke.*"

They write from Warſaw, that two very powerful Courts have lately given his Poliſh Majeſty the ſtrongeſt aſſurances of their intention to preſerve the Sovereignty of Poland on the preſent eſtabliſhment, and that a proteſt has been publiſhed, ſigned by the King and all the Poliſh Nobility, againſt the diſmemberment in conſequence thereof.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, Dec. 31.

"*On Tueſday laſt, about* 10 *o'clock at night, a fire broke out in the Hotel Dieu, occaſioned by the melting of tallow, which caught fire, and burnt with too much rapidity to be ſtopt. The Governor of Paris, and all the chief Magiſtrates attended, and ſtrong detatchments of guards were planted at all the avenues. Three rooms, occupied by ſick people, were burnt, and a great number of the miſerable objects therein loſt their lives. The nuns ſleeping room, the laundry, and all the old chapel, fell a prey to the flames, which rage ſtill; and ſeveral of the Firemen and Soldiers were killed. The cathedral of Notre Dame is filled with beds and ſick people from the hoſpital, who are viſited and relieved by Ladies of the higheſt diſtinction. Great numbers of the ſick are daily removed in covered carriages to the hoſpital of St. Louis, out of Paris. All the avenues to the Hotel Dieu are ſtopt. It is now midnight, and the fire is not yet extinguiſhed. We have, however, the ſatisfaction to aſſure the Public, that not near ſo many lives are loſt as was at firſt reported.*"

Extract of a Letter from Berlin, January 2.

"The new acquiſitions which the Pruſſian Monarch has lately gained, are likely to prove the moſt lucrative and happy part of his dominions. Too well ſkilled in politics, to rule the inhabitants in an arbitrary manner, he treats them with all the tenderneſs and mildneſs of favourite children. He has provided wholeſome regulative laws, eaſed them (for the preſent) of many burthenſome taxes, beſtowed new honours on their Nobility and Gentry, which modes he will certainly continue till a powerful army is introduced, and every town of conſequence ſecurely fortified; then thoſe people may probably feel the oppreſſion, which now galls the inhabitants of Pruſſia."

Letters from Vienna mention, that the Emperor has himſelf planned a regulation of the army, which is now carrying into execution.

Jan. 14. One thing, which cauſes the preſent jealouſy between the Courts of Denmark and Sweden, and a very natural one, is, their differing in politicks. The Danes have ratified all the treaties propoſed by the Ruſſian Court, while the other, on the contrary (backed by France) has very warmly, tho' not yet openly, eſpouſed the cauſe of the Grand Signor.

Extract of a letter from Copenhagen, dated January 2.

"I have the pleaſure to acquaint you, that the face of affairs is greatly changed for the better ſince I wrote to you laſt. The King, by advice of his Council, has aſſumed the reins of government, and forbad the Queen Dowager, and Prince Frederick, her ſon, from concerning themſelves any more with ſtate affairs, on pain of being ſent out of the kingdom. This was a mortifying ſtroke to that bold and aſpiring woman, who was aiming to ſet her ſon upon the throne, and would not have cared what innocent blood ſhe had ſhed, could ſhe have gained her ambitious ends; but, thank God, all her wicked ſchemes proved abortive. Neither ſhe nor her ſon have ſince appeared at Court, and if they are ſeen abroad, they always receive the greateſt marks of contempt from the people. It is confidently aſſerted, that they have orders to quit this capital, and retire to the city of Hadderſleve. I hope this will prove true, and I believe every good and honeſt Dane wiſhes the ſame; for they have certainly been the cauſe of all our troubles. It is believed, that all matters are ſettled for our amiable Queen Caroline Matilda to return here again, as it is diſcovered, that the charge brought againſt her was groundleſs, and that the two unfortunate Counts, Struenſee and Brandt, ſuffered wrongfully. I hope in my next to give you an account, that peace and harmony are again reſtored in this unhappy kingdom."

Two more very conſiderable houſes have ſtopped at Amſterdam.

It is computed that the Merchants at Hamburgh have loſt, by the different failures at Amſterdam and England, near 300,000 l.

It is ſaid that the diſtreſſes of this kingdom are ſo numerous, that the Miniſter is totally at a loſs to know, which to endeavour to apply a remedy to firſt.

The Dutcheſs of Gordon, Wynne, from New-York for London, is ſafe arrived in the Downs, after a very ſhort paſſage of 28 days. The Juno, Jackſon, from Virginia; and the Argo, Folger, from Boſton, arrived ſafe this morning in the river. The Elizabeth, Rowe, from Jamaica, is arrived at Liverpool.

The Pruſſian Miniſter has complained to the States General of the liberties taken with his maſter, in the Rotterdam Gazette, and demanded the puniſhment of the author. But it is thought at moſt he will only meet with a reprimand.

WILLIAMSBURG, March 11.

On Monday laſt it was reſolved in the Honourable the Houſe of Burgeſſes, that in order to relieve the People from their preſent Diſtreſs, occaſioned by the Circulation of counterfeit Paper Money, the Treaſurer ought to be empowered to borrow Specie, to redeem the Emiſſions of 1769 and 1771; and, if he cannot effect the ſame in a ſhort Time, that thoſe Notes now in Circulation ought to be called in, and exchanged for others, to be iſſued, the moſt guarded that may be againſt Counterfeits, to circulate until a proper Paper can be imported, for a farther Exchange of ſuch as may not then be otherwiſe redeemed.

The Honourable the Houſe of Burgeſſes, upon the Memorial of Robert Bolling, Eſq; of Buckingham, have directed the Treaſurer to pay to that Gentleman Fifty Pounds Sterling yearly, for the Term of Five Years, in order to enable him to proſecute his Scheme of cultivating Grapes, for the making of Wine; which he is convinced, from Experiments, may be propagated in the upper Parts of the Country, with ſingular Advantage to thoſe poſſeſſed of ſuch mountainous Lands, as are ſcarcely fit for any other Purpoſe. He has engaged a Foreigner, thoroughly acquainted with the Buſineſs, in all its Branches, to inſtruct him therein; which we heartily wiſh Succeſs to, as it appears to be an object of the greateſt probable Utility to this Colony.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24.

The Captains All, Oſborne, and Meſnard, were to ſail from London for this Place the Beginning of February.

By a Gentleman, in 19 Days from St. Euſtatia, we are informed, that Advice was received there from St. Vincents, that a Number of Charaibs had ſurrendered themſelves to General Dalrymple, on Condition of their being tranſported to St. Matthew's Iſland; and that more were daily coming in, for the ſame Purpoſe.

Captain Shroudy, from Cadiz, on the 10th Inſtant, in Lat. 30:40, Long. 68, ſpoke a Brig, from St. Martins for New-Haven, out 6 Days; 14th, in Lat. 35, ſpoke a Sloop, Captain Crippen, from this Port for Jamaica, two Days out; the next Day ſpoke a Schooner, from North-Carolina for Boſton; and on the 17th, about 25 Leagues to the Eaſtward of Cape-Henry, he ſpoke a Brig, Capt. Powell, from Virginia for Surrinam, out 24 Hours.

Captain Bethell, from New-Orleans, on the 17th Inſtant, in Lat. 37:45, Long. 74:22, ſpoke the Brig Grace, Captain Perot, from Cape-Francois for New-London, all well.

ARRIVALS.

From Philadelphia. Captain Sutton, in London; Dean, at Liverpool; Fortin and Hood, at Briſtol; Cooper, at Cork; Caine, at Belfaſt; M'Cullough, at Dublin; and the Captains Martin, and Green, at Cadiz.

Captain Volans is arrived at Briſtol, from the Bay of Honduras; Captain Harvey at Liverpool, from Jamaica; and Captain Robertſon at Cadiz, from Virginia; all belonging to this Port.

Deal, Dec. 31. Put back, the Portland, Wilſon, for Carolina; and the Juſtitia, Gray, for Virginia.

Married. Mr. RICHARD SMITH, of Kingſton, in Jamaica, to Miſs POLLY NICHOLSON, of this City; Mr. WILLIAM BOYD, to Miſs PEGGY WHITEHILL, both of Pequea, in Lancaſter County.

The Chief Juſtice of New-Jerſey has been pleaſed to appoint the Circuit Courts for Glouceſter, Salem, Cumberland and Cape-May Counties, to be held as follows, viz. At Glouceſter, on Monday, the 19th of April next; Salem, on Thurſday, the 22d; Cumberland, on Monday, the 26th; and at Cape-May, on Friday, the 30th.

PRICE CURRENT *of the following* GOODS *in* Philadelphia.

Flour 20s. Wheat 8s. Indian Corn 3s. 6d. Ship Bread 18s. Middling Ditto 30s. White Ditto 60s. Pipe Staves 9l. Hogſhead Ditto 6l. Barrel Ditto 3l. Red Oak Ditto 4l. Iriſh Beef 3l. 10s. Country Ditto 3l. Pork 4l. 12s. 6d. Weſt-India Rum 3s. 6d. New-England Ditto 2s. 2d. Pennſylvania Ditto 2s. 2d. Madeira Wine 50l. to 70l. Muſcovado Sugar 40s. to 50s. Melaſſes 21d. Pennſylvania Loaf Sugar 11d. Pitch 14s. Tar 14s. Turpentine 17s. Rice 18s. Liſbon Salt 21d. Bohea Tea 4s. Hemp 6d. Cotton 15d. Bar-Iron 27l. Pig Ditto 8l.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia.* INWARD ENTRIES.

Sloop America, P. Allen, from Boſton. Schooner Betſey, T. Ellis, N. Providence. Brig Tryall, G. Cabott, Salem, N. E. Brig Friendſhip, J. Blewer, S. Carolina. Schooner Polly, R. Inkſon, St. Euſtatia. Ship Elizabeth, W. Shroudy, Cadiz. Brig Nancy and Molly, R. Bethell, from Miſſiſippi.

OUTWARDS. Sloop Peggy, S. Hinckley, and Sloop America, P. Allen, for Boſton. Brig Charlotte, J. Fryers, Hiſpaniola. Brig New Speedwell, R. Wilſon, Jamaica. Sloop Peace and Plenty, J. Anthony, Sloop Molly, V. Wightman, and Sloop Friendſhip, W. Grinnell, Rh. Iſland. Brig Mermaid, B. Huſſey, for Nantucket.

CLEARED. Brig Charming Peggy, G. Conyngham, Ship Sally, S. Covell, Snow Venus, W. Davis, and Brig Bolton, J. Harr, to Liſbon. Brig Grenada, P. F. Illingworth, and Schooner Molly, T. Callender, Grenada. Sloop Molly, E. Rogers, Boſton. Brig Prince of Wales, T. Maſon, and Brig Charleſtown Packet, S. Wright, S. Carolina. Brig Charming Nancy, J. Cox, Virginia. Brig Georgia Packet, G. Bunner, Georgia. Brig Nancy, J. Hanſe, Jamaica. Sloop Peggy, J. Barry, Montſerrat. Schooner Bonaventure, J. Waterman, Nantucket. Brig Mary, J. Taylor, Dominica. Brig Dove, W. Allen, Barbados. Sloop Hope, G. May, St. Auguſtine. Snow Neptune, T. E. Wallace, Cadiz. Schooner Catherine, J. Huſton, Halifax.

WANTED, to live in a Gentleman's Family in Town, a ſober honeſt NEGROE MAN, that has been uſed to Horſes. Any Perſon, having ſuch a One to diſpoſe of, may hear of a Purchaſer, that will give a great Price, by enquiring of the PRINTERS hereof.

TO BE SOLD,

By the Subſcriber, in Northampton, Bucks County,

SUNDRY NEGROES, late the Property of the Reverend Jonathan Du Bois, deceaſed, viz. One Negroe Man, 31 Years old, acquainted with Farming, and hath ſome Knowledge of the Smith's Trade, is healthy, active and induſtrious; a Negroe Woman about 35, with one Child about a Year, and another about 3 Years old; alſo a Lad, between 6 and 7 Years old. For further Particulars, enquire of

HELLENA DU BOIS, Adminiſtratrix.

For CHARLES-TOWN (SOUTH-CAROLINA)

THE BRIGANTINE

FRIENDSHIP,

WILLIAM MOORE, MASTER;

BEING conveniently provided with genteel Accommodations for Paſſengers; will ſail with all convenient Speed. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to JOSEPH BLEWER, at his Houſe, in Southwark, or to DANIEL ROBINSON, at his Store, on JOSEPH SIMS's Wharff, who has for Sale, Carolina Soal Leather, and new Rice. ¶

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOSEPH and EDMUND SOMERS, late of Glouceſter county, Weſt New-Jerſey, to make ſpeedy payment, otherwiſe they will be proſecuted as the law directs; and all perſons that have any demands againſt the eſtate of the ſaid JOSEPH and EDMUND SOMERS, are deſired to apply to RICHARD SOMERS, Eſq; of Glouceſter county aforeſaid, Adminiſtrator of the ſaid JOSEPH and EDMUND SOMERS, at or before the firſt day of June next, in order to have their accounts ſettled. RICHARD SOMERS, Adminiſtrators. ‖6*w.*

York-Town Goal, March 1, 1773.

WAS committed to my cuſtody, the 15*th day of February laſt paſt, a certain* Thomas Ward, *who ſays he ſerved his time with Mr. William Burter, about* 4 *miles from Baltimore-Town, near Annapolis road; had on, when committed, an old felt hat, a blue cloth coat, with braſs buttons, a blue cloth jacket, without ſleeves, with metal buttons, a pair of linen drawers, white knit hoſe, flaxen linen ſhirt, he is about* 5 *feet* 7 *or* 8 *inches high, hath a ſandy beard, thin viſage, well made otherwiſe, a buſhy brown head of hair, and about* 20 *years old, an Iriſhman. And, on the* 23*d day of February laſt paſt, there was alſo committed, a certain* Conrad Founder, *who ſays he is a ſervant to Jacob Dautiſtel, a butcher, in Philadelphia; he is a lad of about* 18 *years of age, and about* 5 *feet high, thin viſage, long dark brown hair; had on, when committed, a dark-blue napped ſhort jacket, with ſleeves, with metal buttons thereon, a pair of buckſkin breeches, light blue worſted hoſe, a blue cloth cap; talks pretty good Engliſh. Their maſters (if any) are deſired to come, pay charges, and take them away, from* MICHAEL GRAYBIL, Goaler, §

For the BENEFIT of Mr. BYERLEY, AND Meſſieurs PARKER & JOHNSON.

By AUTHORITY,

By the AMERICAN COMPANY,

At the THEATRE in SOUTHWARK, THIS EVENING, will be preſented A COMEDY, NOT ACTED THESE FOUR YEARS, called

The RECRUITING OFFICER.

Captain Plume, by Mr. HALLAM,
Serjeant Kite, by Mr. DOUGLASS,
Captain Brazen, by Mr. BYERLEY,
Juſtice Balance, by Mr. MORRIS,
Mr. Worthy, by Mr. WOOLLS,
Bullock, by Mr. GOODMAN,
Juſtice Scale, by Mr. DERMOT,
Firſt Recruit, Mr. WALL,-----Second Recruit, Mr. ROBERTS,
Melinda, by Mrs. HENRY,
Roſe, by Miſs HALLAM,
Lucy, by Miſs RICHARDSON,
Sylvia (by particular Deſire) by Mrs. MORRIS.

After the Play Mrs. Morris *will, by particular Deſire, ſpeak a ſecond Time, the occaſional Epilogue, addreſſed to the Ladies & Gentlemen.*

A HORNPIPE, by Mr. FRANCIS.

To which will be ADDED,

EDGAR and EMMELINE.

Edgar, Son to the Earl of Kent, diſguiſed as a Woman, under the Name of Elfrida, by Mr. HALLAM,
Florimond, by Mr. WALL,
Emmeline, Daughter to the Earl of Northumberland, diſguiſed as a Man, under the Name of Gondibert, by Miſs HALLAM.

*** *Mrs.* MORRIS, *in Reſpect to thoſe few Ladies and Gentlemen, who, thro' Kindneſs to her, have adviſed her not to play the Part of* Sylvia, *begs Leave to aſſure them, that ſhe performs it now, in Compliance with the Requeſt of many Friends to the Theatre, and with a fixed Rule amongſt the Performers, to lend each other every Help they can in Time of Benefits.*

TICKETS, without which no Perſon can be admitted, are ſold at the Bar of the Coffee-houſe, and at Mr. Thompſon's, next Door to Hart's Vendue, in Front-ſtreet. BOXES 7s. 6d. PIT 5s. GALLERY 3s.---To begin exactly ½ after 6 o' Clock.

To be SOLD, on the premiſes, the 13th of April next, at two o' clock in the afternoon, by PUBLIC VENDUE,

THE PLANTATION of Lawrence Baſt, deceaſed, containing 96 acres of good land, with a large two ſtory ſtone houſe and a block-houſe thereon erected, likewiſe a good barn, good ſtables, a very good ſpring and ſtone ſpring-houſe, ſaid ſpring never failed for want of water; there are on ſaid premiſes about 10 acres of orchard, 8 acres of good meadow and more may be made, 20 acres of very good timber land, the reſt all clear land, and all the improvements in very good order; the plantation lies half a mile from Frankford, or four miles from Philadelphia, bounding on the road leading from Frankford to Germantown; ſaid plantation is fit for a gentleman's ſeat, or for a farmer. Any perſon having an inclination for ſaid place, before the time of ſale, may know the terms, by applying to HENRY BECKLY, GEORGE PAINTER, Executors, and MARGARET BAST, Executrix. ¶

To be SOLD, by way of public VENDUE, on the Fifth Day of the Fourth Month, called April,

A PLANTATION, containing 60½ acres, of pretty good LAND, ſituate in Lower Makefield Townſhip, Bucks County, adjoining lands of Iſrael Pemberton, Jonathan Palmer, and others; having thereon erected a frame houſe, barn, ſtable, and other neceſſary buildings, a bearing orchard, a ſpring of good water near the door; about 7 acres of meadow, 3 of which watered, and ſome more may be made; between 30 and 40 acres of upland cleared, the remainder woodland; there is a conſtant ſtream of water runs through ſaid land, on which may be erected a fulling-mill, or other water-works, the dam may be made at a trifling expence; ſaid land lies within two miles of Yeardley's ferry, and four from Newtown. The conditions of ſale, one half the money down, the other half in twelve months, with intereſt. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may be ſhewn the land, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes,

JOSEPH WATSON.

At the ſame time and place will be expoſed to ſale, horſe kind, cows with calf, ſheep and ſwine, wheat in the ground, plough and harrow, beds and bedding, a parcel of wool and ſome feathers, hay and ſeveral other things, too tedious to mention; where all perſons buying to the value of Twenty Shillings and upwards, may, upon ſatisfactory ſecurity, have ſeven months credit, for all leſſer ſums ready money is expected, by

Third-Month 20, 1773. JOSEPH WATSON. 7*s.*

Wilmington, March 16, 1773.

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER,

TWELVE Hundred and Forty-four ACRES of LAND, in the county of New-Caſtle; 255 acres thereof in Whiteclay Creek Hundred, bounded by Chriſtiana Creek, and the lands of John Evans, Eſq; there are on this land a log houſe, barn and weaver's ſhop, about 40 acres cleared, ſome meadow already made, and more may be made, and eaſily watered.

Alſo 217 acres, in Pencader Hundred, 4 miles from Chriſtiana Bridge, and 2 miles from Newark, on the great road leading from thence to the Head of Elk, and adjoining the lands of Thomas Cooch, Eſq; is very well ſituated for public buſineſs; 35 acres thereof cleared, and eſteemed good wheat land, and very well watered and timbered.

Alſo 292 acres, in Pencader Hundred, ſituate on the great road from Chriſtiana Bridge to the Head of Elk, which divdes this tract nearly equal; there are about 50 acres cleared, part under fence, and a number of bearing apple-trees; ſeveral acres of meadow already made, and a large quantity more may be made, being well watered by the main branch of Chriſtiana Creek, which runs through the ſame; bounded by lands of Thomas Cooch, Eſq; Thomas Watſon, and Hugh Muldrow.

Likewiſe 480 acres of well timbered woodland, in Pencader Hundred, within 4 miles of Chriſtiana Bridge, and about the ſame diſtance from Hamburgh Landing; this tract is extraordinary well watered, the ſeveral capital runs, called the Heads of Chriſtiana Creek, running through it; there are ſeveral fine bottoms on this land, from whence it is apprehended that a large quantity of meadow may be made; it is bounded by lands of Thomas Cooch, Eſq; Adam Barr, ----- M'Intire, and Jeremiah Morgan.

Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the whole, or any one of the ſaid tracts, may know the terms, by applying to JOHN ELLIOTT, of Philadelphia, or to the ſubſcriber, who is impowered to make a good title for the ſame.

¶ 7*s*6. JOB HARVEY.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN AWAY *from the ſubſcriber, living in Virginia, on New River, on his way home from Pennſylvania, on the* 27*th of December laſt, a Negroe fellow, named* CÆSAR, *aboue* 5 *feet* 11 *inches high, aged* 25 *years, or thereabouts, hath a ſcar in his forehead, reſembling a* C; *had on, when he went away, a jacket, of a wineſtone colour, lined with blue halftbicks, breeches of the ſame kind, black and white mixed ſtockings, plated buckles in his ſhoes, a new wool hat; he talks good Engliſh and Low Dutch; he was late the property of Mr. John Gay, of the city of Philadelphia, and may probably attempt to get back there again; he is an ill-natured fellow, and when angry hath a great ſtoppage in his ſpeech. Whoever takes up ſaid fellow, and ſecures him, ſo that his owner may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by* PATRICK EWING, *of Cæcil County, Octarara Hundred, Maryland, or the ſubſcribers.* WILLIAM EWING. *March* 16, 1773. ¶

To the PUBLIC.

AS Edward Milner and Jacob Hall have taken ſome pains to incline you to believe, that we have, without juſt occaſion, and from a view to ſerve ourſelves, endeavoured to obtain a bill of lunacy (from the late Aſſembly of this province) againſt Rebecca Martin, and of idiotiſm againſt John Martin, as incapable of conducting their own affairs, as well as to vilify the characters of ſaid Milner and Hall, and with a deſign of drawing the management of the eſtate of John and Rebecca Martin into our own hands, we will trouble you with one more publication, which we intend ſhall be the laſt. As paper conteſts ſeldom produce much benefit to the parties, or the public, we will, on our part, finiſh this, by referring you to the following petition, preſented to our late Aſſembly, and a few of the depoſitions taken before them, by which you may judge, whether we have charged higher than we prove; and do herewith wholly and finally ſubmit our conduct, and that of our opponents, to your unprejudiced judgment, without further preamble or remark.

THE PETITION ſet forth, That Rebecca Martin (late Vanaken) has been for many years of inſane mind and underſtanding; but as no perſon was legally authorized to ſuperintend her eſtate, the ſame was left under her own controul, with the advice and aſſiſtance of ſome of the petitioners; that ſhe is of the age of 58 years and upwards, and being ſeized and poſſeſſed of a conſiderable eſtate, certain deſigning and evil-diſpoſed perſons, with a view to their own intereſt, prevailed upon one John Martin, who is almoſt an idiot, to offer marriage to the ſaid Rebecca; that in March laſt the ſaid John Martin was joined in marriage to the ſaid Rebecca, by Charles Jolly, a Juſtice of the Peace, notwithſtanding he was apprized of the inſanity and idiocy of the Parties; that a certain Edward Milner, who is father-in-law to the ſaid John Martin, and Jacob Hall, who is brother-in-law to Milner, and who, the petitioners are fully perſuaded, were the principal promoters of the ſaid marriage, have unduly obtained poſſeſſion of bonds and ſecurities, for money belonging to the ſaid Rebecca, to the value of near Four Thouſand Pounds; and, in order the more effectually to carry their villainies into execution, have ſent the ſaid John Martin to parts beyond the ſeas, firſt having obtained from him a Power of Attorney (and a will, as the petitioners are informed) in their favour; that the ſaid Martin has, in about nine months, waſted of the ſaid eſtate near £ 2000; that the whole eſtate is in great danger of being ſquandered, and thereby this unhappy couple of being reduced to poverty and want; that the petitioners therefore pray this Honourable Houſe would, by a law for that purpoſe, appoint proper perſons, to take care of the eſtate of the ſaid John and Rebecca, and in his, her or their Name or Names to ſue for, recover and take into poſſeſſion, all ſuch monies, goods, and eſtate real and perſonal whatſoever, in whoſe hands or poſſeſſion ſoever the ſame may be found, in the ſame manner as a Committee of Lunaticks might or could do in England, and to grant ſuch farther relief, as to them may ſeem meet.

JOHN JOHNSON,
THOMAS NEDROE.

EXAMINATIONS taken before the HOUSE of ASSEMBLY, February 5, 1772.

Killion Weiſe. Has known Rebecca Vanaken ever ſince ſhe was 12 years old; that ſhe was formerly in her ſenſes, but for ſix or ſeven years ſhe has appeared to be otherwiſe; that often in meetings of worſhip he has ſeen and heard her laugh at the perſon preaching, and on her return home ſhe has often called perſons, not ſpeaking to her, devils and murderers; after her father and brother were dead, he met her, and ſhe told him he was a murderer, that he had murdered her father and brother; when her ſon died, he went to ſee her; ſhe aſked him, what buſineſs he had there? that he was a murderer; that at this time ſhe was ſitting at the head of her dead ſon; that about three weeks before her marriage with Martin, he was going by, and ſhe lifted up the window, and ſaid, there is that devil going, and that ſhe reckoned he was going to hell.

Chriſtopher Warner, Phyſician. Lives near Rebecca Vanaken, and is induced to think ſhe is inſane, or a crazy or mad woman, from her behaviour; that he has often ſeen her run out of her own houſe ſix or ſeven times a day, with great violence, calling perſons going by, thieves, murderers, devils; that ſhe has often abuſed him, telling him that he went to Philadelphia to bring up diſeaſes, to anſwer his own purpoſe; that ſhe has followed this practice of abuſing perſons going by, theſe 10 years, and latterly has appeared to grow worſe in the practice; that he ſaw her out in this manner about 3 weeks before, and repeatedly ſince her marriage with John Martin.

John Jones. Has known R. Vanaken; dont know that he has obſerved her underſtanding impaired, till after the death of her huſband, ſince it has been viſibly impaired; her behaviour in meetings of worſhip ſhewed it,---ſhe would often laugh ſo as to ſhake the bench, and in coming to meeting, would not walk on the pavement, but in the middle of the ſtreet, be it good or bad, to avoid perſons, whom ſhe charged with the murder of her huſband, brother and ſon; that the general ſcope of her conduct was ſuch, as ſhewed her underſtanding greatly impaired; that ſhe was ſometimes exceedingly laviſh, at others exceedingly avaricious; has often converſed with her, and though ſome of her expreſſions would be ſenſible, yet ſhe would fall off in fooliſh expreſſions; and that he, upon the whole, is of opinion, ſhe has been for ſix or ſeven years paſt of unſound mind; that he never ſaw her affected with liquor.

John Keiſer. That juſt before J. Martin went away, he (Martin) and wife were quarrelling; Martin told him, that he could not live with that old woman; that if they, Milner and his wife, had let him marry Keiſer's daughter, and not perſuaded him to marry this old woman, he ſhould have lived happy; was often at R. Vanaken's, being ſent for to count money, when paid to her; often ſaw her reading the bible, then look out of the window, and burſt into a fit of laughter, then read again, and talk to herſelf,---and would often do ſo; that once when ſhe had the bible open, he obſerved it to be blotted; he aſked her what that was? ſhe replied, the devil had put thoſe words in the bible, and that ſhe would not have them there; that it was common with her to blot out words in the bible, and other books, on the ſame account; that, at the time her ſon was dying, ſhe called him a devil, told him he was the cauſe of his ſickneſs, and that he was trying to kill him; that he was preſent at her marriage with Martin; C. Jolly aſked her to get up, and, after reading the ceremony to them, Martin ſaid yes; then he read the ceremony to her, and ſhe not anſwering, Jolly told her to ſay yes, but ſhe did not; Martin upon this ſaid, my dear you muſt ſay yes, but ſhe continued ſilent; Martin then repeated the ſame, upon which ſhe, looking earneſtly on Martin, ſaid yes, as long as thee'l prove honeſt I will be thy wife, and no longer; that there was at the wedding Jacob Hall and Wife, Milner, wife and daughter, and others.

William Parr, Eſq; About three years ago Mr. Milner and Mr. Livezey came to him, and Milner told him, he had a ſon-in-law who had ſomething handſome, and had not underſtanding enough to take care of his affairs, and aſked, whether he thought the Orphan's Court could appoint a perſon, to take care of his eſtate? that he then aſked Milner, if he had underſtanding enough to ſign a deed? that he replied, he thought he had not; upon which he adviſed them to go to Council.

Thomas Livezey. E. Milner came to him, and told him, that he knew his ſon John was not capable to take care of his affairs, that he would have executed a deed, without the conſideration money, or taking any ſecurity for it; that in company with William Parr they went to the Coffee-houſe, met Captain Mifflin, and Milner told him his ſon John had ſold an eſtate; that unleſs ſome perſon could be appointed to take care of the money, it would be loſt, as he was incapable to take care of it; met Joſeph Galloway, Eſq; went to Biddle's, where Milner told him his ſon J. Martin had a conſiderable eſtate, and that he was not capable of managing it; deſired to know if the Orphan's Court had a power to appoint a guardian? That J. Galloway replied the Orphan's Court had no ſuch power; and that he has been well acquainted with John Martin from his infancy, that he thinks he might be eaſily prevailed on, for a few ſhillings, to make over his whole eſtate; does not think him capable of diſtinguiſhing between the contents of a paragraph of news, and the contents of a deed.

Derick Lukens. Was preſent at the marriage of J. M. and R. V. that C. Jolly, Jacob Hall, one Stephens, and others, ſtanding together, one of them ſaid, let us get them married, for if we do not get them ſoon married, ſhe will get into one of her crazy fits, and they never will be married.

Daniel Lukens. That about the firſt of October laſt, R. Vanaken ſent for him; went to Philip Hemblerius, where he found one Lollar, a ſchoolmaſter, and Dr. Warner, the former taking an account of bonds, to the amount of between three and four thouſand pounds, the property of Rebecca Vanaken---ſoon after Jacob Hall came in; that Martin told him he had broke open his wife's cheſt, as ſhe would give him no money, and would now have it all in his own hands; that after marriage John Martin ſold, to Anthony Betting, the wood of 100 acres of woodland, within three miles of Lancaſter, for 50 l. and after offered it to him for that ſum; this was part of R. V's. eſtate; that he alſo ſold the wood of 290 acres, at Perkiomen, for 60 l. to John Biddes, alſo her eſtate; that he alſo ſold to Jacob Hall 12 acres of wood, off very good woodland, for 50 l. in Germantown, alſo her eſtate; that the land will yield between 40 and 50 cords per acre; that in September laſt he ſaw Edward Milner, who exclaimed to him againſt R. Vanaken, ſaid he thought no man could live with ſuch an old curſed crazy devil as ſhe was; that it is ſaid, curſed is he that parteth man and wife, but parted they ſhould be, if poſſible.

William Vanaken. Sometime in the fall Milner came to his houſe, and told him, that he (Milner) and his wife lived very diſagreeably about Martin's going off; that his wife blames him about it, and he told her ſhe was to blame; for ſhe had offered John Friend 20 l. to take him off; then came up R. Vanaken, and abuſed Milner, who told her ſhe was mad, and went off; that Martin ſold to Andrew Height 6 or 7 acres of wood in Germantown, his wife's eſtate, for 42 l.

John Ferree. Knows the land near Lancaſter; that the wood, ſold by Martin to Betting, would ſell for 4 or 5 l. per acre; that the tract contains 106 acres.

Henry Keppele. Martin and Hall came to his houſe; Mr. Hall ſignified that Martin wanted to go in the ſteerage of his veſſel; he replied, it was a ſhame for him to go there, the difference in the price was little; Mr. Milner afterwards aſked him, if Martin ſhould go, to give him (Martin) a bill on London for 100 l. 50 l. to be paid on arrival, and 50 l. ſometime after; veſſel ſailed 16th or 19th, he received of Milner 91 l. and of Hall the ſame ſum, for Martin's paſſage and the bill of exchange.

Benjamin Davids. Says Jacob Hall told him, he was about ſhipping John Martin beyond ſeas, and conſulted him, how he ſhould ſafely raiſe 300 l. and advance it to him; upon which he adviſed him to call their friends together, and he did not doubt, from report of her, and knowledge of him, they would adviſe to the Hoſpital; that he told Milner he was ſorry he had not come up to adviſe him and wife not to ſhip off Martin; Milner ſaid, it would anſwer no purpoſe, that he was a man of fortune, and had a right to go off.

[*The Remainder in our next.*]

Third-Month (March) 4, 1773.

A PLANTATION, and a BREWERY,

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber, at public VENDUE, viz.

THE Plantation contains 100 acres of good ſtrong wheat land, half of which is well timbered, has a dwelling-houſe, ſmith's ſhop and coal-houſe, all of ſtone, an orchard, &c. It is now in the tenure of Henry Marjerum, and ſituated on the river Delaware, in the Townſhip of Hopewell, and County of Hunterdon, New-Jerſey, directly oppoſite to Baker's Ferry, and has a good fiſhery. The ſale to be on the premiſes, on the 25th day of this inſtant, at one o' clock in the afternoon. The money to be paid in twelve months from the day of ſale, without intereſt. The purchaſer may have immediate poſſeſſion, and an indiſputable title, on giving ſufficient ſecurity.

The Brewery in the city of Burlington, now occupied by William Innis, and conſiſts of a malt-houſe, mill-houſe, and brew-houſe, with two coppers, the largeſt containing 17 barrels; with the utenſils neceſſary for carrying on the buſineſs of malting and brewing. The ſale to be on the premiſes, on the 31ſt day of this inſtant, at one o' clock in the afternoon. The money to be paid in twelve months from the day of ſale, without intereſt, and the purchaſer may enter in September next, and have an indiſputable title, on giving ſufficient ſecurity. For further particulars, apply to WILLIAM DILLWYN.

THE MEMBERS of the MERION and BLOCKLEY UNITED LIBRARY COMPANY are deſired to meet, at their LIBRARY ROOM, on the firſt Second-day in April, between the Hours of Two and Five, to chooſe DIRECTORS and a TREASURER, for the enſuing Year.

Merion, March 6, 1773. THOMAS ROBERTS. §

TO BE LETT,

And entered on the beginning of April next,

A PLANTATION, *ſituate in Eaſt Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, at Little Brandywine Creek, on which is a convenient dwelling-houſe, with four rooms on a floor, a ſtore-houſe, barn and ſtables, a good bearing orchard, a large quantity of watered meadow, and the upland as good perhaps as any in that part of the country, with a good and convenient ſaw-mill, all in tenantable repair.*

Likewiſe to be LETT, *for a term of years, a convenient fulling-mill, adjoining ſaid plantation, on ſaid creek; theſe places have always been deemed a healthy ſituation. Any perſon inclining to rent the ſaid places, may view the premiſes, and, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living at the corner of Arch and Fifth-ſtreets, Philadelphia, may know the terms.* WILLIAM ROLSTON. §

To be SOLD, by PUBLIC VENDUE, on Saturday, the third day of April next, at the London Coffee-Houſe, at 6 o' clock in the afternoon, if not ſold before by private ſale,

ONE LOT of GROUND, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Seventh-ſtreet, the corner of Sugar-alley, next Market-ſtreet; the breadth on Seventh-ſtreet 14 feet 8 inches, and depth on Sugar-alley 77 Feet; on the ſame are a well finiſhed new brick houſe, kitchen and bake-oven, with cellars under the buildings; the houſe and kitchen are two ſtories high, with convenient fire-places, and letts for £ 20 per annum. One other LOT, of the ſame dimenſions, adjoining the above, with buildings of the ſame ſize, and finiſhed in the ſame Manner, except the bake-oven, and letts for £ 16 per annum. One other LOT, of the ſame dimenſions, adjoining the laſt mentioned, having a wooden building thereon, and rents for £ 5 per annum. Likewiſe a LOT, in Sugar-alley, 15 feet front, and 44 feet deep, with a new brick houſe and kitchen, two ſtories high, with cellars under the whole, and well finiſhed, joins the back ends of the forementioned lots, and rents for £ 14 per annum. One other LOT adjoining, of the ſame dimenſions with the laſt mentioned, and has like improvements, and rents for £ 14 per annum. Theſe laſt mentioned lots have the advantage of an alley of two feet eight inches between the houſes. Each lot is ſubject to the ſmall ſum of Twenty Shillings, Pennſylvania currency, groundrent per annum. The terms will be made eaſy to the purchaſer. A plan may be ſeen at the time and place of ſale. The Titles indiſputable. For further information, as to the plan, title and conditions, apply to REUBEN HAINES, or to JOHN RICH. ¶

To be SOLD, or LETT, by the Subſcriber,

A PLANTATION, ſituated in Germantown Townſhip, in a Lane, commonly called Pickeſs Lane, about half a mile from the main ſtreet; the ſaid Lane being near the White Swan, containing about 32 acres, of which 12 acres being orchard, having apple, pear, plumb, and cherry trees, containing in all about 500. Alſo a meadow, ſufficient to make hay for two horſes and three cows; and about three acres of woodland; there is alſo a good dwelling-houſe, and a houſe 46 feet by 20, for the conveniency of cyder-works; a very good barn, a milk-houſe and hog-houſe, all being partly new, and of ſtone; there is alſo to be ſold by the ſaid ſubſcriber, the beſt of vinegar, by the hogſhead or ſmaller quantity. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſaid plantation, may have credit, giving ſecurity, by applying to me in Lætitia-Court, near the Coffee-Houſe,

¶ CHRISTOPHER LUDWICK.

N. B. Likewiſe to be diſpoſed of, all the farming utenſils.

The ſubſcriber, intending to remove to the Jerſeys the beginning of next month, purpoſes to ſell by public vendue, on Thurſday, the 25th day of this inſt. March, at the London Coffee-Houſe, the two following houſes, and lots of ground; the ſale to begin at Six o' clock in the afternoon, if not ſold before by private ſale, viz.

A TWO ſtory frame houſe, and a lot of ground, ſituate in Southwark, on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet continued, about 45 feet below South-ſtreet. The houſe is 17 feet front, and 30 feet deep, with a three feet alley belonging to the ſame; has ſix good rooms, well finiſhed, in the upper ſtory and garret, and three fire-places; adjoining the ſame is a vault or cellar, well arched over; the lower part of the houſe is now made uſe of for a ſmith's ſhop, but may, at a ſmall expence, be turned into a vendue ſtore or dwelling-houſe, and from its ſituation near the New Market, is extremely convenient for ſhop-keeping. The alley and yard are well paved, and the lot on which the houſe ſtands is 20 feet front, and 65 feet deep; ſubject to a groundrent of 6 l. per annum. The upper ſtory rents for 16 l. per year, and the ſmith's ſhop would rent for 10 l. per annum more.

The other is a lot of ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet continued, nearly oppoſite to the above mentioned premiſes, with a new brick meſſuage thereon erected; the Lot is 17 feet front, and 120 feet deep, clear of groundrent; bounded eaſtward by Second-ſtreet aforeſaid; weſtward by Nathaniel Iriſh's ground, northward by ground of Joſeph Marſhall, and ſouthward by John Goodwin's ground; The meſſuage is 12 feet front, and 32 feet deep, is two ſtories high, has two rooms on each floor, and a good garret, has 4 fire-places, and the whole building is well finiſhed. For further information, enquire on the premiſes of

MATTHEW POTTER, jun. ¶

To be SOLD, by way of public VENDUE, on Monday, the 29th of this inſtant March, at the dwelling-houſe of Mr. MARTIN DELANY, at Cantwell's Bridge, New-Caſtle County, and may be entered upon immediately,

A CERTAIN valuable Tract of Land or Plantation, containing between 260 and 70 acres, near 80 of which being marſh, may be banked and made into excellent freſh meadow. Its ſituation contiguous to, and ſtretching ſeveral hundred perches along, Apoquinimink creek, oppoſite to Cantwell's Bridge, the moſt noted landing thereon, and is well adapted to a great number of merchant mills on and near Brandywine; alſo a great extent of fine wheat country, which renders it a very advantageous ſituation for running out wharffs, and building warehouſes for the reception of wheat, flour, &c. &c. On this tract near 100 acres of upland are cleared, the reſt wood; there are on it a log dwelling-houſe, kitchen, out-houſes, good barn and ſtabling, alſo an orchard, and a well of excellent water; the whole in tenantable repair. The title indiſputable. Whoever inclines to view the premiſes before the day of ſale, may be ſhewn them, by applying to Mr. WILLIAM MOODY, near the Trap. The conditions will be made known on the day of ſale, and twelve months credit given for one half of the purchaſe money, by

WILLIAM HANSON, junior.

N. B. If the above day ſhould prove bad weather, the ſale will be on the firſt fair day following. ¶

New-York, February 15, 1773.

JAMES RIVINGTON,
BOOKSELLER, PRINTER, and STATIONER,
IN NEW-YORK,

PROPOSES to publiſh a Weekly NEWS-PAPER, every Thurſday, differing materially in its Plan from moſt others now extant: He has been honoured with Encouragement from the firſt Perſonages in this Country, and now begs Leave to ſollicit the public Patronage, in Behalf of

RIVINGTON's NEW-YORK GAZETTEER;
OR THE
CONNECTICUT, NEW-JERSEY, HUDSON's-RIVER, and QUEBEC WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

HE will communicate the moſt important Events, Foreign and Domeſtic; the Mercantile Intereſt in Arrivals, Departures and Prices Current, at Home and Abroad, will be very vigilantly attended to. The State of Learning ſhall be conſtantly reported; The beſt Modern Eſſays, and every laudable Production from Helicon, inſerted; The New Inventions in Arts and Sciences, Mechanics and Manufactures, Agriculture and Natural Hiſtory, together with a regular Journal of the Proceedings in Parliament, and the Speeches, which are frequently characteriſtic of the Orator, in and out of Adminiſtration, ſhall be conſtantly inſerted; A Review of New-Books will be included, with Extracts from every deſerving Performance, each crafty Attempt, with cozening Title, from the Garrets of GRUB-STREET, ſhall be profcribed. In ſhort, every Particular that may contribute to the Improvement, Information and Entertainment of the Public, ſhall be conſtantly conveyed through the Channel of the NEW-YORK GAZETTEER. Under theſe Pretenſions he will venture on this Periodical Buſineſs. All his humble Labours ſhall be exerted to merit that Beneficence, which has been already very graciouſly and liberally beſtowed upon his Propoſal, and the moſt perfect Integrity and Candour ſhall govern him in the Conduct of this Difficult Enterprize.

The firſt Number ſhall make its Appearance, when the Seaſon will permit the ſeveral Poſt-Riders to perform their Stages regularly.

Subſcriptions are received, for Mr. RIVINGTON, by Mr. NICHOLAS BROOKS, near the Coffee-Houſe, in Market-ſtreet. Care ſhall be taken to ſend the Papers very regularly, agreeable to the Directions that may be ſent.

WAS *taken up, about a Week ago, a red roan* HORSE, *about* 14 *Hands high, paces and trots, and is about* 9 *Years old; he was brought to Philadelphia by one Thomas Jones, who ſaid he ſerved his Time with one Elias Davis, at Conegocheague, and has now enliſted as a Soldier. Any Perſon claiming ſaid Horſe, on proving his Property, and paying Charges, in three Weeks from this Date, may have him again, otherwiſe he will be ſold for the Charges, by* JOHN BARNHILL, *living in Third-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia.*

February 23, 1773. §

WHEREAS ROBERT M'CREARY, of Pencader Hundred, New-Caſtle County, obtained a NOTE of us, the ſubſcribers, for Fifteen Pounds, Pennſylvania currency, dated either November or December 1770, and payable in two years after, or thereabouts; theſe are to forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid note, as it was fraudulently obtained, and without value; therefore we are determined not to pay the money, unleſs compelled thereto by law.

JOHN BEER,
February 4, 1773. JOHN GILLCREST. ¶

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

March 31, 1773. NUMB. 2310.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

A DISSERTATION ON THE LAWS OF EXCISE. No. III.

By THE MERCHANT's LAWYER.

Remember, O my Friends, the Laws, *the* Rights,
The generous Plan of Power *deliver'd down,*
From Age to Age, by your renown'd Fore-fathers,
So dearly bought, *the* Price of ſo much Blood!
O, let it never periſh in your Hands,
But piouſly tranſmit it to your Children.

CATO.

VARIOUS are the Principles by which Men are united together, and manifold are the Charms, which detain them in Society. An Inclination, common to them and other Animals, to mix with the Herd, and without Reflection to follow the Croud of their Species;---the Pleaſures of Converſation;---the tender Endearments of Friendſhip;---mutual Diſcoveries of Generoſity;---in fine, the Preſervation of *Life*, *Liberty* and *Property*;---all theſe are powerful Inducements to form a political Union: And as the *Security of Property* is one of the *main Objects* of thoſe, who eſtabliſh this Union, "the Members chuſe and authorize a Legiſlative, that there may be *Laws made*, and *Rules ſet*, as *Guards* and Fences to the *Properties* of all the Members of the Society, to *limit the Power*, and *moderate the Dominion* of every Part and Member of the Society; for ſince it can never be ſuppoſed to be the Will of the Society, that the Legiſlative ſhould have a Power *to deſtroy that, which every one deſigns to ſecure*, by entering into Society, and *for which the People ſubmitted themſelves to Legiſlators of their own making*; whenever the Legiſlators endeavour *to take away*, and *deſtroy the Property of the People*, or *to reduce them to Slavery, under arbitrary Power*, they put themſelves into a State of War with the People, who are thereupon *abſolved from any farther Obedience*, and are left to the *common Refuge*, which God hath provided for all Men, againſt *Force* and *Violence*. Whenſoever, therefore, the *Legiſlative ſhall tranſgreſs this fundamental Rule of Society*, and either *by Ambition, Fear, Folly*, or *Corruption*, endeavour to graſp themſelves, or *put into the Hands of any others, an abſolute Power* over the *Lives, Liberties*, and *Eſtates of the People*, by this *Breach of Truſt* they *forfeit the Power the People had put into their Hands, for quite contrary Ends*, and *it devolves to the People*, who have a Right *to reſume their original Liberty*; and, by the Eſtabliſhment of a *new Legiſlative* (ſuch as they ſhall think fit) provide for *their own Safety and Security*, which is the *End* for which they are *in Society*."*

Inſpired with like Sentiments, and jealous of public Liberty, as the *great Root* of all *ſocial Felicity*, our venerable Anceſtors, the Ornaments and Supports of human Nature, redeemed themſelves and their Poſterity into the State of political Happineſs we now enjoy, under the preſent excellent Syſtem of Laws. This Work was effected Step by Step; and it would be a divine Occupation to give a Hiſtory of our Laws and Liberties "from their firſt Riſe, and gradual Progreſs among our *Britiſh* and *Saxon* Anceſtors, until their total Eclipſe at the *Norman* Conqueſt, from which they have gradually emerged, and riſen to the Perfection they now enjoy, at different Periods of Time." But this has been already done by a maſterly and comprehenſive Genius, with an Elegance of Stile, and a Fidelity in his Narration, which characterize the Writings of the great Judge Blackſtone.† I cannot, however, proceed, without inviting my Countrymen to take a View of the goodly Tree of Liberty, planted by our provident Forefathers in the parent Country; it there took *deep Root*, grew up to its *preſent Height*, and *ſpread its Branches into the new World*: And ah! let us their Sons prune it with a cautious Hand, watch over it with a jealous Eye! Let us not ſuffer the inſatiable Ravager to tear from it the golden Fruit, on which Engliſhmen delight to feed! Let us ſhield its Branches from the harpy Claws of the Oppreſſor, that they may afford us a grateful Shelter, and bear Fruit for Poſterity to lateſt Generations!

Amid the various Branches of Juſtice, for which the *Engliſh* Juriſprudence is diſtinguiſhed, and on which our Nation hath riſen to it preſent Splendor, theſe are ſome of the principal.

Firſt, That every Engliſhman, who offends or treſpaſſes, hath a Right to an *impartial Trial*, and ſhall *be judged* by his *Peers*.

Secondly, That in a Cauſe, between the *Prince* and his *Subject*, *indifferent Judges* ſhall be the *Triers*, and not the *Parties intereſted*.

Thirdly, That no Man ſhall be a *Witneſs* in a Caſe, where he will be the *Gainer* by the Condemnation of the Perſon, *againſt whom* he giveth Teſtimony.

Firſt, The Trial by Jury, ſays Sir William Blackſtone,‡ hath been uſed Time out of Mind in this Nation, and ſeems to have been *coeval* with the firſt civil Government thereof. Its Eſtabliſhment and Uſe in this Iſland, though for a Time greatly impaired and ſhaken by the Introduction of the Norman Trial by Battle, *was always ſo highly eſteemed and valued by the People*, that *no Conqueſt, no Change of Government*, could ever prevail *to aboliſh it*. In *Magna Charta* it is more than once inſiſted on, as the *principal Bulwark of our Liberties*; but eſpecially by Chapter 29, *that no Freeman ſhall be hurt in either his Perſon or Property, niſi per legale Judicium parium ſuorum, vel per Legem Terræ*; and it was ever eſteemed, *in all Countries*, a *Privilege* of the *higheſt* and moſt *beneficial Nature*.

After examining this Method of Trial in all its Parts, our Commentator proceeds----Let us now pauſe a while, and obſerve (with Sir Matthew Hale) in the firſt preparatory Stages of the Trial, how admirably this Conſtitution is adapted and framed for the Inveſtigation of Truth, *beyond any other Method of Trial in the World*. For, firſt, the *Perſon returning* the Jurors is a Man of *ſome Fortune* and *Conſequence*; that ſo he may be not only the *leſs tempted* to commit *wilful Errors*, but likewiſe *be reſponſible for the Faults of either himſelf or his Officers*: And he is alſo bound, by the *Obligation* of an *Oath, faithfully to execute his Duty*. Next, as to the *Time* of their Return, the Pannel is returned to the Court upon the original Venire, and the Jurors are to be ſummoned and brought in *many Weeks afterwards* to the Trial, whereby the *Parties* may have *Notice* of the *Jurors*, and of their *Sufficiency* or *Inſufficiency*, *Connexions* and *Relations*, that ſo they may *be challenged* upon *juſt Cauſe*; while at the ſame Time, by Means of the compulſory Proceſs (of Diſtringas, or Habeas Corpora) the *Cauſe* is not like *to be retarded* through Defect of Jurors. Thirdly, as to the *Place* of their Appearance; which in Cauſes of Weight and Conſequence is at the Bar of the Court; but in ordinary Caſes at the Aſſizes, held in the County where the *Cauſe of Action ariſes*, and the Witneſſes and Jurors live: A Proviſion moſt excellently calculated for the *ſaving of Expence to the Parties*. Fourthly, the *Perſons before whom* they are to appear, and before whom the Trial is to be held, are the Judges of the Superior Court, if it be a Trial at Bar; or the Judges of Aſſize, if the Trial be held in the Country; *Perſons*, whoſe *Learning* and *Dignity* ſecure their *Juriſdiction from Contempt*, and the *Novelty* and very *Parade* of whoſe Appearance have no ſmall Influence upon the Multitude. The very Point of their being Strangers in the Country is of infinite Service, in preventing thoſe *Factions* and *Parties*, which would intrude in every Cauſe of Moment, were it tried *only before Perſons reſident on the Spot*, as *Juſtices of the Peace*, and *the like*.

Having diſſected, and thoroughly examined this excellent Method of Trial in all its Parts, our learned Commentator concludes; upon theſe Accounts the Trial by Jury ever has been, and I truſt ever will be, looked upon, as the *Glory* of the *Engliſh Law*. It is the moſt *tranſcendent Privilege, which any Subject can enjoy, or wiſh for*, that he cannot be affected either in his *Property*, his *Liberty*, or his *Perſon*, but by the *unanimous Conſent of twelve good Men and true, choſen from among his Neighbours and Equals*. A Conſtitution that I may venture to affirm has, under Providence, *ſecured the juſt Liberties of this Nation for a long Succeſſion of Ages*. And therefore a celebrated French Writer,§ who concludes, that becauſe Rome, Sparta and Carthage have loſt their Liberties, therefore thoſe of England in Time muſt periſh, ſhould have recollected, that Rome, Sparta and Carthage, at the Time when their Liberties were loſt, *were Strangers to the Trial by Jury*.

Great as this Eulogium may ſeem, it is no more than this admirable Conſtitution, when traced to its Principles, will be found in ſober Reaſon to deſerve. The impartial Adminiſtration of Juſtice, which ſecures both our *Perſons* and our *Properties*, as has been obſerved, is the great *End* of *civil Society*. But if that be entirely intruſted to the *Magiſtracy*, a ſelect Body of Men, and thoſe generally ſelected by the *Prince, or ſuch as enjoy the higheſt Offices in the State*, their *Deciſions*, in Spite of their own *natural Integrity*, will have frequently an *involuntary Bias* towards thoſe of their *own Rank* and *Dignity*: It is not to be expected from human Nature, that *the few* ſhould be always attentive to the *Intereſts* and *Good* of the *many*. On the other Hand, if the Powers of Judicature were placed at Random in the Hands of the Multitude, their Deciſions would be wild and capricious, and a new Rule of Action would be every Day eſtabliſhed in our Courts. It is wiſely therefore ordered, that the Principles and Axioms of Law, which are general Propoſitions, flowing from abſtracted *Reaſon*, and *not accommodated to Times or to Men*, ſhould be depoſited in the Breaſts of the Judges, to be occaſionally applied to ſuch Facts, as come properly aſcertained before them. For here Partiality can have little Scope: The Law is well known, and is the ſame for all Ranks and Degrees; it follows as a regular Concluſion from the Premiſes of Facts preeſtabliſhed. But in ſettling and adjuſting a *Queſtion of Fact, when intruſted to any ſingle Magiſtrate, Partiality and Injuſtice have an ample Field to range in, either by boldly aſſerting that to be proved, which is not ſo, or more artfully by ſuppreſſing ſome Circumſtances, ſtretching and warping others, and diſtinguiſhing away the Remainder*. Here, therefore, a *competent Number* of *ſenſible* and *upright Jurymen*, choſen *by Lot* from among thoſe of the *middle Rank*, will be found the *beſt Inveſtigators of Truth*, and the *ſureſt Guardians of public Juſtice*. For the *moſt powerful Individual* in the State will be cautious of committing any flagrant Invaſions of another's Right, when he knows that the Fact of *his Oppreſſion* muſt be examined and decided by *Twelve indifferent Men*, not *appointed till the Hour of Trial*; and that, when once the *Fact is* aſcertained, the Law muſt of Courſe redreſs it. This therefore preſerves *in the Hands of the People that Share, which they ought to have in the Adminiſtration of public Juſtice, and prevents the Encroachments of the more powerful and wealthy Citizens*. Every *new Tribunal* erected for the *Deciſion of Facts*, without the Intervention of a Jury (whether compoſed of *Juſtices of the Peace, Commiſſioners of the Revenue*, as in the Caſe of *Exciſe*, Judges of a Court of Conſcience, or any *other ſtanding Magiſtrates*) is a Step towards eſtabliſhing *Ariſtocracy*, the moſt *oppreſſive* of abſolute Governments. The feodal Syſtem, which, for the Sake of military Subordination, purſued an ariſtocratical Plan, in all its Arrangements of Property, had been intolerable in Times of Peace, had it not been wiſely counterpoiſed by that Privilege, ſo univerſally diffuſed through every Part of it, *the Trial of the feodal Peers*. And in every Country on the Continent, as the *Trial by the Peers* has been *gradually diſuſed*, ſo the Nobles have increaſed *in Power*, till the State has been torn to Pieces by rival Factions, and Oligarchy in Effect has been eſtabliſhed, though under the Shadow of regal Government, unleſs where the *miſerable Commons* have taken *Shelter* under *abſolute Monarchy*, as the lighter Evil of the two. And, particularly, it is a Circumſtance well worthy an Engliſhman's Obſervation, that in *Sweden* the *Trial by Jury*, that *Bulwark of Northern Liberty*, which continued in its full Vigour ſo lately as the Middle of the laſt Century,‖ *is now fallen into Diſuſe*; and that *there*, though the *regal Power* is in *no Country ſo cloſely limitted*, yet the *Liberties of the Commons are extinguiſhed*, and the *Government is degenerated into a mere Ariſtocracy*. It is therefore, upon the whole, a Duty which *every Man owes* to his *Country*, his *Friends*, his *Poſterity*, and *himſelf*, *to maintain, to the utmoſt of his Power, this valuable Conſtitution in all its Rights*; to reſtore it to its antient Dignity, if at all impaired by the different Value of Property, or *otherwiſe deviated* from its *firſt Inſtitution*; to amend it, wherever it is defective; and, above all, *to guard, with the moſt jealous* Circumſpection, againſt the Introduction of *new and arbitrary Methods of Trial*, which, under a Variety of *plauſible Pretences*, may in Time *imperceptibly undermine* this *beſt Preſervative of Engliſh Liberty*.

My Deſign, in furniſhing my Countrymen with ſo particular an Account of the Trial by Jury, is to convince them of what an *ineſtimable Privilege* they are deſpoiled by the Exciſe-Law, paſſed in the Twelfth Year of the Reign of his preſent Majeſty; and, as my fourth Number will contain Remarks on that Law, which naturally ſucceed this Paper; I requeſt my Readers to keep it by them, and favour it with another Reading immediately before they peruſe thoſe Remarks; and to compare the Mode of Trial by Jury with that adopted by the Promulgators of the Exciſe-Law;---they will then ſee the *Beauty* of the one, and the *Uglineſs* of the other, in the ſtrongeſt Colours.

* *See Locke's Treatiſe of civil Government P.* 392, 393. *Biſhop Hooker's Eccl. Polity, B.* 1. *Sect.* 10. *B.* 3. *Sect.* 9. *See Dr. Francis Hutcheſon's Moral Philoſophy, V.* 2. *P.* 270. *See Algernon Sidney's Diſcourſes on Government, V.* 1. *P.* 160. *V.* 2. *P.* 5, 6, 58, 127, 155, 157, 220, 229.

† *See his Commentaries, V.* 4. *P.* 400 *to* 436.

‡ *See his Commentaries, V.* 3. *of the Am. Edit. P.* 349, 350, 355, 379, 380, 381.

§ *See Monteſq. Sp. of Laws. L.* 11. *C.* 6.

‖ Whitelocke of *Parl.* 427. 17. *Mod. Un. Hiſt.* 22. 33.

SPERMACETI CANDLES, warranted pure, mould and dipt TALLOW CANDLES, JAMAICA SPIRITS, COTTON, and a few QUINTALS of beſt TABLE CODFISH, TO BE SOLD, BY

JOSIAH HEWES,

IN CHESTNUT-STREET.

Philadelphia, March 31, 1773.

THE MEMBERS of the *PHILADELPHIA CONTRIBUTIONSHIP, for inſuring Houſes from Loſs by Fire*, are hereby notified, that their annual Election, for the Choice of Twelve Directors and a Treaſurer, for the enſuing Year, will be held at the Court-Houſe, on Monday, the 12th of April next, at Two o' Clock in the Afternoon.

MATTHEW CLARKSON, Clerk.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF CARSAN, BARCLAY, and MITCHELL, WILL expire on the firſt of next May; therefore, all perſons, having any demands on them, are deſired to ſend in their accounts, that they may be adjuſted and paid; and thoſe perſons who are indebted to them, are requeſted to diſcharge the balances as ſoon as convenient.

Said *Carſan, Barclay*, and *Mitchell*, have now for ſale, at prime coſt, coarſe and fine broadcloths, forreſt cloths, coatings, oxenbrigs, checks, ſail canvas, Iriſh ſheeting, brown ¾ Iriſh linen, printed calicoes, printed cottons, printed linens, muſlins, cambricks, lawns, ſilk handkerchiefs, ſtriped and check mantuas, ſilk hoſe and breeches patterns.

ALEXANDER SMITH, WHITESMITH, late of LONDON, in Second-ſtreet, at the Sign of the Lock, Jack and Bell, between Walnut and Spruce-ſtreets, a little below the Bridge,

GIVES NOTICE, that he continues to make, mend, and clean all ſorts of JACKS; he alſo hangs BELLS, after the neweſt, beſt and neateſt manner. As he has worked in ſome of the firſt ſhops in London, he flatters himſelf that he is able to give ſatisfaction to all thoſe who may be pleaſed to employ him, in any of the aforeſaid branches, as they may depend upon having their work done with fidelity and diſpatch.

N. B. As the making and mending of Jacks, and hanging of Bells, has as yet been but imperfectly performed in this place, he hopes that a little experience of his performance, will entitle him to the friendſhip of his employers, which ſhall always be acknowledged with gratitude. *Tbe. 6 w.*

DR. GEORGE WEED,

BEGS leave to inform the PUBLIC, that as he hath been lately engaged in inoculating for the ſmall-pox in New-Jerſey, is now returned to Philadelphia, and deſigns to inoculate this ſpring as uſual, and hath already begun; and for the encouragement of thoſe who have a deſire to be inoculated for the ſmall-pox, he can inform them, that he believeth he hath found out and prepared ſuch medicines as the great Dr. Boerhaave hinted at in his practical aphoriſms on the ſmall-pox, which by the bleſſing of God have proved effectual in deſtroying that virulency of the pock, ſo as greatly to leſſen the malignity of it, ſo that the diſorder proves light and eaſy for the patient to undergo; and out of above eighty he hath prepared by theſe medicines, there were not above four or five that had any quantity of them, and they could not be ſaid to have it bad, but all preſently recovered, and, by the bleſſing of God, he hath had none of thoſe he inoculated die under his hands, for which he ought to be truly thankful, and he truſts he is; and while the Lord continues thus to bleſs his means, he will continue to inoculate for thoſe who apply to him, as far as he is able. We may uſe means, but the bleſſing depends upon God alone, and there is all his truſt and confidence.

N. B. What greater proof can there be of the utility of medicines than the great ſucceſs that attends them.

TO BE DISPOSED OF A SERVANT LAD's TIME, by trade a Taylor, who has three years to ſerve, for honeſty and ſobriety can be recommended. Alſo a young MAN's TIME, about 20 years of age, who has two years to ſerve; he underſtands driving a carriage (either on the box, or as poſtillion) and taking care of horſes extremely well, is an exceeding good waiter, and can do any kind of houſe-work, either in a private family or tavern, for honeſty and ſobriety can be recommended. For particulars, enquire of the PRINTERS. *March* 25, 1773.

Williſtown, Cheſter County, Third-Month 26, 1773.

To be SOLD, by way of public VENDUE, on the 12th day of next month (April) being the ſecond day of the week (if not ſold before) at two o' clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, of extraordinary good fertile LAND, ſituate in Eaſtown townſhip, Cheſter county, adjoining lands of Thomas Maſſey, Thomas Smedley, Benjamin Junkin, and others, about 17 miles from Philadelphia, and within half a mile of a good griſt and ſaw-mill, being contiguous to ſeveral places of different denominations of worſhip, containing 144 acres of land, 80 whereof lately cleared, 7 acres of good watered meadow, and ſeveral acres more may with little coſt be made equally good, the remainder of the woodland well timbered. There are on ſaid premiſes a good ſtone houſe, with two rooms on a floor, likewiſe a new ſtone addition, unfiniſhed, 16 feet by 18, a good ſtone ſpring-houſe, over an excellent ſpring of conſtant water, within a few rods of the dwelling-houſe, a log barn, with a young bearing orchard of fine fruit. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms of ſale, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living adjacent to the premiſes. NATHANIEL GRUBB.

York-Town, March 24, 1773.

THE ſubſcriber has for SALE, a BRIGHT BAY STALLION, he will be four years old the ſixth day of June next; he is well made, and of an excellent carriage, well broke, his hind feet white to the fetlock, 15½ hands high; he is half blood, got by the famous Jolly Cheſter, and came out of one of the beſt mares in Pennſylvania. If ſaid horſe was practiſed he would make a famous runner. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſame, may apply to

BALTZER SPANGLER.

[*For more new* ADVERTISEMENTS, *&c. ſee the Fourth Page.*]

CADIZ, *November* 20.

THE Emperor of Morocco perſiſts in his project of building a town at Fedala, and has ſignified to all the Merchants at Mogador, that, for the future, no proviſions ſhall be exported from that port. The Genoeſe alone are excepted in this latter order, who are to be allowed to export all ſorts of proviſions, except grain. The Genoeſe Company have repreſented to the Emperor, that they had at Mogador eight ſhips commiſſioned to be laden with grain, and that theſe veſſels had brought the workmen, with materials for building, which the Emperor had demanded from them. To which the Emperor replied, that they might tranſport their materials for building to Fedala, and might draw from that State what corn they would. This order will greatly prejudice the Company, who had amaſſed great quantities of corn at Mogador.

Mantua, Nov. 27. The river Oglio has overflowed the neighbouring country to that degree, that the inhabitants have been obliged to get on the tops of the houſes, and upon trees, to ſave themſelves. They have been two days in this melancholy ſituation without any nouriſhment; but the Magiſtrates are taking all poſſible meaſures for their relief.

Paris, Dec. 28. Several perſons have lately died here upwards of 100 years of age, and one of 114.

Madrid, Dec. 10. On Monday laſt his Catholic Majeſty performed the ceremony of inveſting the Knights of the Order of Charles the Third, with the Collars of that Order, and of receiving the four new Knights, viz. Prince Maſſerano, the Condé de Ricla, Don Cleurente Aroſtegui, and the Archbiſhop of Toledo.

Rome, Dec. 5. The inhabitants of this city are waiting with the greateſt attention the deciſion of the affairs of the Jeſuits. The favourers of that ſociety have made the moſt preſſing inſtances at the Court of Madrid, that his Majeſty would accept the plan formed by his Holineſs, to permit the Profeſſed to continue in their Convents, as allowed to thoſe who are at the Philippines, and to ſend the others here; but the Court of Spain does not approve of the propoſal.

Warſaw, Dec. 16. They write from Przeminſt, that proviſions there are at an immenſe price; and to increaſe the miſery of the inhabitants, the lands are ſo infeſted with mice, that the wheat and rye in the ground are devoured by them; inſomuch, that in ſome places they have been obliged to ſow their corn three times over. Theſe animals likewiſe deſtroy great quantities of hay and corn in the barns; and there are ſuch multitudes of them, that it ſeems as if they were collected there from all parts of Europe.

Dec. 22. The payment of the ſubſidy of 2000 ducats, eſtabliſhed by King Auguſtus III. ariſing from the Salt-works at Wilicſka, to maintain an Hoſpital in this city, and which ſubſidy was confirmed by the preſent Government, was ſuſpended on the ſeizure of thoſe Salt-works by the Auſtrians; but the King, notwithſtanding the great diminution in his finances, has given an inconteſtible proof of his goodneſs of heart, by cauſing the 2000 ducats to be paid to the ſaid Hoſpital out of his privy purſe.

Verſailles, Dec. 26. A courier extraordinary arrived here from Rome, who, it is ſaid, has brought the bull for the ſuppreſſion of the Society of Jeſuits.

December 30. The Duke d'Orleans, and the Duke de Chartres, having written a letter to the King, ſetting forth, that it is, and ever will be, their determination, to ſubmit upon all occaſions to his Majeſty's royal will and pleaſure, his Majeſty permitted them to be introduced to him the 20th inſtant, and likewiſe to the reſt of the Royal Family.

Belfaſt, Dec. 15. On the 21ſt of November laſt aroſe ſuddenly one of the greateſt ſtorms or hurricanes, that have been known in this kingdom. The men engaged in the fiſhery of Loughfoyle, could not regain the ſhore; numbers of boats were deſtroyed, and 58 men of this pariſh ſwallowed in the deep.

LONDON.

Dec. 22. An eſtimate of all the expences attending the maintenance of the ceded iſlands, ſince the year 1767, is ordered to be made out and laid before a great Aſſembly.

Several of the ſchooners in North-America are, we hear, to be recalled and broke up.

In conſequence of Mr. Sheriff Oliver's anſwer to Mr. Croſby's requeſt, to call a general meeting of the Freeholders of Middleſex, Mr. Sheriff Lewes has ſent the following letter to Mr. Oliver:

"SIR, *Cecil-ſtreet, Dec.* 19, 1772.

"I have read with ſurprize the letter to Mr. Alderman Croſby, which I find you ordered to be printed in this day's Gazetteer. I am hurt to obſerve that you ſeem to evade the requeſt made us, as Sheriffs, by a reſpectable number of Freeholders, who directed their Chairman, as uſual, to ſign their reſolution. It was delivered to me at the meeting, and ordered to be tranſmitted to you. I hope you do not mean to create confuſion, nor to perplex a buſineſs of ſo much conſequence. I ſee my way clear before me, and I will follow the path of honour and duty. Whatever, Sir, may be your determination, whether to concur or not in the meaſures, it is my fixed purpoſe to convene the county ſoon after the holidays, and to give the Freeholders an opportunity, according to their requeſt, of conſidering the proper mode of redreſs of their violated right of election. I am, Sir, your humble ſervant,

WATKIN LEWES."

Dec. 24. A great many reſpectable Freeholders of Middleſex have come to a reſolution to ſign an application to Mr. Sheriff Oliver, to ſatisfy his doubts, reſpecting the propriety of calling the County, which affords a pleaſing proſpect of union among the friends of liberty.

We hear that two great officers have received his Majeſty's orders, immediately to repair to their governments.

Extract of a Letter from Warſaw, Dec. 9.

"It is aſſerted here, that the three Powers who have taken poſſeſſion of this kingdom, are now in treaty to plan and eſtabliſh a new code of laws, and form of government, which, it is hoped, will entirely reſtore peace in a kingdom, where it has been ſo long wanted. The inhabitants, we hear, are to be eaſed of many grievous taxes, which now lie very heavy on them. Agriculture, and Manufactures, which have long been drooping, are to be raiſed, and enlivened, by the greateſt encouragements. The Military department is likewiſe to be leſſened, and every method, conducive to the happineſs of a whole people, is to be taken. If theſe humane proviſions are equally to take place, it will do equal honour to the three Potentates, and will convince the world, that their proceedings were not totally dictated by intereſt."

Dec. 26. Yeſterday the Lord Mayor and two Sheriffs went to the ſeveral markets in this city, to many of the bankers, principal tradeſmen, and coffee-houſes, about the Change, to collect money and proviſions for the priſoners in the ſeveral goals, when near 60l. was collected, and a large quantity of proviſions of all kinds. This is the largeſt collection made for ſeveral years.

There are letters from France which ſay that Madame Barre is diſgraced. Various reaſons are aſſigned for this ſtep.

It is a melancholy truth, that above 6000 of the Spitalfields Weavers are at this time out of employ; the workhouſes and hoſpitals are filled with them.

The Duke of Cumberland has given orders for 100 guineas to be diſtributed among the poor inhabitants of Windſor.

It is ſaid, great alterations are intended to be made in the ſeveral departments belonging to the Board of Ordnance.

A friend to the poor recommends the impoſing a tax on the Theatres, Aſſemblies, and other places of diſſipation, in lieu of the taxes on porter, and ſome of the neceſſaries of life; his ſcheme is, "That admittance into the boxes, now a crown, ſhould by act of Parliament, be raiſed to ſix ſhillings and ſixpence, and every other part of thoſe houſes ſhould be raiſed one ſhilling, except the upper gallery, from which only ſixpence extraordinary ſhould be demanded; and that every aſſembly ſhould furniſh one ſhilling per head for each viſitor; I do not mean to confine the tax to theſe two articles, but leave the enlargement of it to the legiſlature."

Extract of a Letter from Liſbon, December 1.

"The news which has been received of the diſturbances in the Brazils, has been repeatedly confirmed by every veſſel that has arrived from South-America, though it is hoped, by the vigilance of the Portugueſe Governors and Commanders, they will ſoon be compromiſed. The Court of Liſbon have ordered four ſhips of war and ſome tranſports, with three regiments of infantry, and one of cavalry, to embark immediately, in caſe an emergency ſhould command their aſſiſtance."

They write from Paris, that ſeveral Noblemen and Gentlemen have lately been releaſed from their confinement, through the intereſt of the Dauphin.

A method, we are informed, will be taken, to reſtrain our Sea Officers from ever entering into foreign ſervice.

Dec. 29. The Duke of Cumberland has given orders for an open table to be kept at his ſeat at Windſor Lodge for three days, and all the inhabitants adjoining thereto to be entertained, according to the old Engliſh hoſpitable manner at this ſeaſon.

An eſtimate is ordered to be made out, of the annual expence of maintaining the armed cutters, &c. againſt the ſmugglers.

Orders are given for a general ſurvey to be made of all his Majeſty's forts and garriſons in Great-Britain, early in the ſpring, under the inſpection of two General Officers, and two experienced Engineers: Returns of which are to be made to the War-office, for forming out an eſtimate for their repairs.

We hear that her Majeſty, according to her wonted goodneſs, has ordered 500l. out of her own privy purſe, to augment the annual charitable donation of his Majeſty to the poor of London and Weſtminſter.

Friday morning died at his houſe, the corner of Craigg's Court, Charing-Croſs, Mr. George Woodfall, many years a Printer, Stationer, and Bookſeller there.

Dec. 31. *They write from Stockholm, that a ſubſcription is made there to prevent the dearneſs of proviſions, to which every inhabitant is voluntarily to give one penny a week, and, in proportion, whoever can ſpare a triſle more (not exceeding one hundred dollars per annum) is to bring it to the Treaſurers appointed by that Society; after which all ſorts of proviſions are to be imported free from duty; and the proviſions ſo imported are to be ſold 50 per cent. under the market price, to ſuch families who have no annual incomes, employments, ſhops, and ſufficient trade. This plan gives them the greateſt hopes of their being able to prevent the dearneſs of proviſions. They have already acquired above 100,000 ſubſcribers in one week's time, and 5 times as much is expected from the country, and other cities.*

Extract of a Letter from Marſeilles, Dec. 2.

"*A violent ſtorm has lately happened here, which has done much damage to the ſhipping in the harbour, and the fortifications, &c. It began on the 27th of laſt month, and continued till the 30th without intermiſſion. The Dauphineſs of 70 guns, and the Leopold of 40, were drove on ſhore near the Mole, where they broke to pieces, and ſeveral of the men were drowned; moſt of the gallies which were in the harbour put out to ſea, and by that means ſaved themſelves; many ſmall veſſels were likewiſe loſt, and the ſhore for many miles was covered with wrecks.*"

An Engliſh Brigantine, called the Elizabeth, Lewis Wallace, maſter, bound from Leghorn for Alexandria, in Egypt, was caſt away in her paſſage thither, upon the coaſt of Candia, on the 9th of January laſt; and the maſter and three of his men going on ſhore, with what effects they could ſave out of the wreck, were barbarouſly murdered and plundered by a guard of about 50 Turks, who were upon the coaſts, by order of the Baſhaw, to hinder the exportation of corn: His Majeſty's Ambaſſador at Conſtantinople, upon the firſt notice of it, applied to the Porte for ſatisfaction on the offenders, and for the recovery of the effects; orders were immediately iſſued to the Baſhaw, by whoſe diligence 11 perſons were taken up, and put in goal, where they ſtill are, and part of the effects were actually recovered, viz. 4342½ pattacks, or Leghorn dollars; five ſtrings of coral; 113 piaſters; a ſprig of diamonds, ſet in gold; a pair of diamond ear-rings; a ſilver hilted ſword; two cloudy emeralds; a gold watch. The effects are depoſited in the public treaſury in Candia, and will be withdrawn, whenever the reſpective proprietors of them ſhall make application to his Majeſty's Ambaſſador at Conſtantinople, and make out their claims.

Yeſterday a meſſenger arrived at St. James's with diſpatches from Copenhagen, and this morning another was ſent off to the ſame court.

His Majeſty has ordered his annual bounty of 1000l. to be equally diſtributed to the poor inhabitants in the city and liberties of Weſtminſter.

The Earl of Bute has ordered 200l. to be diſtributed to the poor inhabitants, contiguous to his ſeat at Luton Hoo, in Bedfordſhire.

Jan. 2. Letters from Derbyſhire mention, that laſt week the Duke of Devonſhire ordered 200l. to be diſtributed to the poor in the neighbourhood of his ſeats at Chatſworth and Hardwick, in the ſaid county, and alſo four fat oxen.

Extract of a Letter from Vienna, December 12.

"A very material and intereſting change in the Imperial Miniſtry has lately taken place, entirely owing to the Emperor's own pleaſure. The Prime Miniſter, who is nearly related to the firſt families in the kingdom, has been recompenſed with a genteel penſion, and a grant of lands in Hungary. The new choſen Premier is only to act in a ſubordinate light to the Emperor, who executes the weightieſt affairs of ſtate himſelf, and with the ſtricteſt propriety and juſtice; from which, and his many known virtues, the greateſt hopes are formed of the future happineſs of the Empire."

Some new regulations in his Majeſty's houſhold, whereby a conſiderable ſum will be ſaved annually, are, we hear, ſoon to take place.

His Grace the Duke of Bolton has ordered the ſum of 300l. to be diſtributed to the poor round his eſtates in Hampſhire.

Jan. 5. The following are ſaid to be the authentic particulars of an affair, which has within theſe few days conſiderably engroſſed the attention of the great world. During the reſidence of a certain Viceroy in Ireland, Lord B------, who had rendered ſome ſignal ſervices to government, waited upon his Excellency, by his own appointment, at the Caſtle, in order to have a private conference with him; but, to his great mortification, after he had ſent in his name, was kept a conſiderable time waiting in the anti-chamber, though ſeveral perſons of inferior rank, who came after Lord B-------, were directly admitted into his Excellency's preſence. His Lordſhip's patience being at length exhauſted, he ſent his name in again to the Viceroy; on which one of the Aid de Camps came out, and told Lord B------, that his Excellency was exceedingly buſy, and would be glad to ſee him at the Caſtle another time. Tell your Maſter, ſaid the young Nobleman, I will never ſet my foot in this houſe again while he preſides here, and at the ſame time tell him, I reſign the employment I held under him; on which he haſtily retired. Previous to the Viceroy's coming to England, Lord B------ repaired to London, and ſoon after his Excellency's arrival in this metropolis, ſent his friend, Lord Ch----, to him, with a formal challenge for the treatment he had met with. The Viceroy expreſſed his ſurprize at the contents of the note, and aſſured Lord Ch----, that he never knew of Lord B.'s having been at the Caſtle, nor ever ſent any meſſage to him by one of his Aid de Camps. And thus this ſtrange matter for the preſent ended.

Extract of a Letter which Prince Gallitzin, Miniſter from the Empreſs of Ruſſia at the Hague, received there the 28th of December from Peterſbourg, dated the 8th of the ſame month.

"On Sunday laſt Te Deum was ſung, in the preſence of the Empreſs and the whole Court, as a ſolemn thankſgiving for the ceſſation of the contagious diſtemper in this empire. The great precautions which the government took upon this occaſion, together with the ſevere froſt laſt winter, contributed not a little to ſtop this calamity; and now we are quite free from it, orders are given to take off all the quarantines that were eſtabliſhed between the two capitals, and to leave only thoſe between Kiow and Moſcow, on account of the great numbers of people, which are continually paſſing into the provinces conquered from the Porte. Conſidering the rapid progreſs which the diſtemper made throughout this extenſive empire, we ought to bleſs God, that no more than 63,000 died of it, according to the accounts ſent from the different provinces to the Senate.

"After the ceſſation of this terrible ſcourge, we have only to hope, that another may not ſucceed by means of a war. We have reaſon to believe, that the negociations which have been carrying on will prove ſucceſsful; and till I can give you ſome ſatisfactory account of them, I can only ſay, that the armiſtice is prolonged till the 25th of March next; and we have received the ratification of the Chan of the Crimea to the treaty concluded here, concerning the independance of that country, under the protection of Ruſſia. I have moreover to obſerve, as a curioſity, that after the breaking up of the congreſs of Fockzany, Oſman Effendi, the principal Ambaſſador from the Porte, demanded an atteſtation of his good behaviour from our Plenipotentiaries, in order to ſave his head when he returned home; but this was refuſed, and his fate is looked upon as very precarious, becauſe the Grand Signor has no regard for him, and only employed him out of reſpect to the Grand Vizir."

They write from Madrid, that the Duc de Eſtremadura is certainly appointed Ambaſſador to the Court of London, and that he is expected to ſet out on his Embaſſy the beginning of February.

Extract of a Letter from Liſbon, December 16.

"*The ſhips and troops that are deſtined for the Brazils, are now almoſt in a condition to ſail, and it is expected they will be greatly conducive to reſtoring tranquility to thoſe provinces. Several ſhips, both Spaniſh and Portugueſe, which have lately arrived, confirm the news which we before received, and add, that the Indians in the internal country are conſtantly arriving in great numbers to ſupport their brethren.*"

Jan. 7. Yeſterday, after the breaking up of the levee, Mr. Curling, one of the King's meſſengers, was ſent off with diſpatches to Warſaw.

Extract of a letter from Warſaw, Dec. 19.

"The foreign troops, which ſtill remain in this capital, are a very great oppreſſion on its inhabitants. The number of Pruſſians amounts to near 9000, the Imperialiſts 10,000, and the Ruſſians 5000; the former are quartered in the city and ſuburbs of the city, but the Ruſſians are in the cantonments within a few miles; and the proviſions which uſed to arrive daily from thoſe places, and were the chief ſubſiſtence of the citizens of Warſaw, are now monopolized by the military, who compel the peaſants to take what price they pleaſe to give, ſo that the poor Polanders are in a dreadful ſituation."

Jan. 9. *On Tueſday was held a Board of Green Cloth at Whitehall, when, it is ſaid, orders were agreed on for the Court's ſcreening no Debtor, who owes more than twenty pounds to one perſon.*

It is reported, that every means as yet employed to ſooth Lord B-----t into a forgetfulneſs of a ſuppoſed injury received from a noble Lord, who is a general officer, have proved fruitleſs; the former inſiſting that he ſhall either give him ſatisfaction, or reſign his military employment.

Letters from Copenhagen adviſe, that ſeveral material removes have lately taken place in the Daniſh Miniſtry.

Jan. 12. We hear that, ſince the report made to his Majeſty of the ſtate of the fort and garriſon of Gibraltar, orders have been given for ſome additional works to be erected on the land ſide of the fortreſs, and the proper materials for compleating the ſame to be ſhipped off with all convenient Speed.

We learn from Paris, that his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty is confined to his chamber with a ſevere illneſs.

It is obſervable, that Sir Robert Ladbroke, father of the city, who was choſen Alderman in 1740, has outlived the Court of Aldermen three times over, except one. Sir Robert now enjoys a good ſtate of health, not having been ill lately, as falſely reported.

No leſs than eleven Aldermen have died, and one reſigned, ſince the beginning of the year 1769, viz. Sir Francis Goſling dead, ſucceeded by Mr. Wilkes; Sir Matthew Blackiſton reſigned, was ſucceeded by Mr. Townſend, the preſent Lord Mayor; Sir Joſeph Hankey dead, ſucceeded by Mr. Sawbridge; Sir Thomas Rawlinſon dead, ſucceeded by Mr. Roſſeter; Sir W. Baker dead, ſucceeded by Mr. Bird; William Beckford, Eſq; dead, ſucceeded by Mr. Oliver. None died in 1771. In 1772 died, Sir Richard Peers, ſucceeded by Mr. Bull; Sir Robert Kite, ſucceeded by Mr. Lewes; Mr. Bird, ſucceeded by Mr. Plomer; Sir Richard Glyn, ſucceeded by Mr. Rawlinſon; and laſtly Mr. Naſh, ſucceeded by Mr. Thomas. Circumſtances not to be paralleled in ſo ſhort a ſpace as four years in the annals of this metropolis.

The following is the motion which was made by Governor Johnſtone, at the general court of the Eaſt-India Company, on Thurſday laſt:

"That it be recommended to the Court of Directors to obtain an Act of Parliament, for them to export their ſurplus teas to foreign markets, clear of all drawbacks and duties, as well as to take off the three per cent. duty in America."

This motion being ſeconded, and put by the Chairman, was carried nem. con. and then the Court adjourned.

Jan. 14. The projected union with Ireland is become the ſubject of much conference of late, with the Miniſtry and Lord Townſend.

The following is ſaid to be the plan, on which the outlines of this great national revolution are to be founded: Each county in that kingdom (of which there are thirty-two) is to ſend one repreſentative to the Engliſh Parliament; out of the body of the Lords forty-eight. The ſhadow of a Parliament is, however, to be ſupported there, under the appellation of the *Great Council of the Nation*, which is to be formed by the repreſentatives of the boroughs, each borough deputing one member; their power not to apply further than the interior policy of the kingdom; the courts of law to remain the ſame as uſual, with all their offices.

We have ſome authority to ſay, that it was at the particular inſtance of a Great Perſonage, the late fracas between Lord B---t and Lord T--w--d was compromiſed; the former Nobleman having had the honour of a great intimacy with his Majeſty when Prince of Wales.

The Earl of Hillſborough, we are aſſured, is ſtill conſulted on the affairs of the Colonies.

Jan. 20. Yeſterday was executed at Tyburn, Benjamin Bird, for forging an indorſement on a bill of exchange.

Extract of a Letter from Amſterdam, January 15.

"A plan has been propoſed to, and approved of by, the Magiſtrates of this city, to prevent for the future ſuch fatal failures as have happened lately, which are computed to amount to 11 millions of guilders. The ſcheme propoſed is to eſtabliſh a fund of three millions, from which all perſons may be ſupplied with the ſums they want, at a moderate intereſt, upon proper ſecurity. The privileged caſhiers of this city exerted their utmoſt endeavours to render this ſcheme abortive, but the public good has happily prevailed againſt all the intereſt of thoſe mercenaries."

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, January 15.

"The letters from Dantzick can ſcarcely expreſs the diſtraction the inhabitants are in, on account of the behaviour of the King of Pruſſia. They are in perpetual fear of that Monarch's blocking up or beſieging of the city, in order to force them to comply with his terms; and their ſituation is the more deplorable, becauſe they have no proſpect of aſſiſtance."

The States General, we hear, with a degree of wiſdom that reflects the greateſt honour upon their character, no ſooner heard of the inſolvencies among their ſubjects, than they aſſembled to ſettle the moſt probable plan for the ſupport of public credit; and directed, that if any farther failures were apprehended, the parties ſhould apply to them for aſſiſtance, which ſhould certainly be granted, if at all merited at their hands.

Letters from Holland by the laſt mail mention, that there is ſuch a ſcarcity of proviſions in ſeveral parts of that province, that the States have offered a conſiderable bounty over and above the market price, to be paid to ſuch perſons as will ſupply them with live cattle, wheat, rye, &c. It is further added, that a great number of poor die daily for want of the common neceſſaries of life.

Extract of a Letter from Copenhagen Jan. 13.

"The ſubject which now almoſt totally employs the attention of this metropolis, is the reconciliation between the King and Queen of Denmark; and it is the real opinion of many people, that it will ſoon take place, and their ardent wiſh likewiſe. This happy event (if it happens) will, we are informed, be owing to the mediation of the King of Great-Britain, and two formidable northern Potentates. Certain it is, that the Queen Dowager, the Prince her ſon, and all the faction, that aroſe againſt the unfortunate young Queen, are now in a manner totally baniſhed the Court, and the King has lately recovered much from that deſpondency of mind, which he has long given way to."

An extract of a letter from Glaſgow ſays, "The troubles in Scotland are likely to prove as troubleſome to the Government as the inſurgents in Ireland. Proviſions of all kinds are ſo ſcarce, the trade ſo dead, and the circulation of caſh ſo very low, that the diſtreſſes of the manufacturers are almoſt beyond deſcription."

A letter from Paris ſays, that the French Ambaſſador at the court of Warſaw, has received peremptory orders to return immediately.

BOSTON, March 22.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London to his Friend in this Town, dated January 5, 1773.

"Some Circumſtances are working in Favour of America, with regard to the Duties; it is found by the laſt Year's Accounts tranſmitted by the Commiſſioners, that the Ballance in Favour of Britain is but about Eighty-five Pounds, after Payment of Salaries, &c. excluſive of the Charge of a Fleet to enforce the Collection. ---It is further obſerved, that the India Company is ſo out of Caſh, that it cannot pay the Bills drawn upon it, and at the ſame Time ſo out of Credit, that the Bank does not care to aſſiſt them; whence they find themſelves obliged to lower their Dividend, the Apprehenſion of which has ſunk their Stock from 280 to 160, whereby ſeveral Millions of Property are annihilated, occaſioning private Bankruptcies and other Diſtreſs, beſides a Loſs to the public Treaſury of £400,000 per Ann. which the Company by Agreement are not to pay into it as heretofore, if they are not able to keep up their Dividend at 12½; and as they have at the ſame Time Tea and other India Goods in their Warehouſes, to the Amount of Four Millions as ſome ſay, for which they want a Market, and which, if it had been ſold, would have kept up their Credit; this ſhews the great Importance of loſing the American Market, by keeping up the Duties on Tea, which has thrown the Trade into the Hands of Foreigners. This gives ſome Alarm, and begins to convince People more and more of the Impropriety of quarrelling with the Americans."

PROVIDENCE *(in Rhode-Iſland)* March 20.

At the Superior Court, now ſitting here, a Cauſe was tried Yeſterday, wherein Captain William Rhodes, of the Brig Spywood, was Plaintiff, and Robert Keeler, Eſq; Commander of his Majeſty's Ship Mercury, Defendant. The Plaintiff ſued in an Action of Treſpaſs, for aſſaulting and impriſoning him on board the ſaid Brig, at Newport, 26 Hours, on her Arrival from the Weſt-Indies, in September laſt.----The Jury returned a Verdict for the Plaintiff, with Ninety-four Pounds, lawful Money, Damages, and Coſts of Suit.

Another Action was brought againſt Captain Keeler, by Seth Wiley, Mate of ſaid Brig, for aſſaulting and impriſoning him in like Manner twelve Days. Verdict of the Jury, Eleven Pounds, with Coſts.

An Action of Trover was brought by Mr. John Wiley, Owner of ſaid Brig, for the Embezzlement of 400 Buſhels of Salt, Part of two Hogſheads of Sugar, and Part of two Hogſheads of Rum, which had been legally entered at the Cuſtom-houſe; likewiſe Part of two Barrels of Beef, and a Barrel of Bread. Verdict of the Jury, Four Pounds, with Coſts.

PHILADELPHIA, March 31.

THE AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, taking into conſideration the ſtate of the *Paper Manufactory* in *this province*, find the *only* obſtacle to its being much improved and greatly extended, is the want of a ſufficient quantity of Linen Rags; that this want proceeds principally from the perſons who have the greateſt opportunity of ſaving them, not properly conſidering their uſefulneſs, but frequently burning or otherwiſe deſtroying them, when, with a very little trouble, they might be preſerved, and become the means of affording employment to a number of uſeful perſons, beſides the advantage of ſaving large ſums of money in America, which are now annually ſent to Europe to purchaſe paper. The *Society* therefore *requeſt* the Maſters and Miſtreſſes of families to promote the ſaving Rags in their houſes, and as a farther encouragement than the price the rags will bring, propoſe to give the following PREMIUMS.

To any perſon who ſhall *ſave*, in *one family*, the greateſt quantity of Linen Rags (and *ſell* the ſame for the *purpoſe* of making *White Paper* in *this province*) before the firſt day of May, 1774, - - - - - - £5 0 0

To any perſon who ſhall *ſave*, and *ſell* as *aforeſaid*, the next greateſt quantity, - - - 3 0 0

For the third greateſt quantity, - - 2 0 0

For the fourth greateſt quantity, - - 1 0 0

For the fifth greateſt quantity, - - 0 10 0

A number of perſons having at times employed themſelves in *collecting* Linen Rags for the Paper Mills, in order to excite them to greater diligence, the following *Premiums* are offered.

To any perſon who ſhall, before the firſt day of May, 1774, *collect* the greateſt quantity of Linen Rags, ſuitable for making *White Paper*, and *ſell* the ſame for *that purpoſe* in *this province*, - - - - - £5 0 0

To any perſon who ſhall *collect*, and *ſell* as *aforeſaid*, the next greateſt quantity, - - - 3 0 0

For the third greateſt quantity, - - 2 0 0

For the fourth greateſt quantity, - - 1 0 0

For the fifth greateſt quantity, - - 0 10 0

Ready Money, and the uſual Price, for any quantity of Clean Linen Rags, may be had of JOHN DUNLAP, Printer, in Market ſtreet, or JOSEPH CRUKSHANK, in Third-ſtreet, oppoſite the Work-houſe, Philadelphia.

Certificates of the quantity of Rags ſold each *month*, *quarter*, or as may beſt ſuit the ſeller, from the perſons who are the purchaſers, will be deemed the ſame as if they were all ſold at *one time*.

By order of the Society

ROBERT STRETTELL JONES, *Sec.*

Captain Church, from Boſton, on the 23d Inſtant, about 15 Leagues off Chincoteague, took up a Barrel of Apples, that was floating along-ſide, and afterwards ſaw another Barrel, and a Cheſt.

Captain Montayne, arrived at New-York from Madeira, on the 28th of February, in Lat. 24:46, Long. 52:57, ſpoke a Ship, Captain Barry, belonging to Antigua, 18 Days out from South-Carolina, bound to the Grenades, who had loſt his Mainmaſt and Foremaſt in a Gale of Wind; on the 7th Inſtant, in Lat. 30:37, Long. 67, ſpoke a Brig, from Baltimore for St. Croix; the next Day ſpoke a Ship, from Virginia for Jamaica, 8 Days out; and on the 9th, in Lat. 33:28, he ſpoke a Sloop, Captain Robert Pridden, from Virginia for Bermuda.

On Tueſday, the 23d Inſtant, was married, at *Manheim*, in the County of *Lancaſter*, Mr. WILLIAM OLD, junior, of *Speedwell* Forge, Iron-maſter, to Miſs ELIZABETH STIEGEL, eldeſt Daughter of Mr. HENRY WILLIAM STIEGEL, Proprietor of the *American Flint Glaſs Manufactory*.

On Wedneſday laſt died in this City, Mr. THOMAS BURKE, Merchant; a Gentleman of a fair Character.

On Thurſday Morning laſt died ſuddenly, in an apoplectic Fit, Mr. JOHN RHEA, of this City, Merchant, in the 43d Year of his Age; a Gentleman who approved himſelf, in all the different Characters of ſocial Life, to be worthy of the moſt general Eſteem; and in Buſineſs unwearied, capable and upright:---- A moſt tender Relative, a kind Friend, an uſeful Citizen, and a pious Chriſtian. His Remains were interred on Sunday in the Second Preſbyterian Church Burying Ground, attended by a very reſpectable Number of his Fellow Citizens.

On Thurſday laſt departed this Life, Mrs. REYNELL, the virtuous Conſort of Mr. JOHN REYNELL, of this City, Merchant.

The ſame Day died very ſuddenly, in an apoplectic Fit, in Concord Townſhip, Cheſter County, JOHN HANNUM, Eſq; a worthy Magiſtrate of that County.

A few Days ago died at Wilmington, Mrs. LITTLER, the amiable Conſort of Mr. JOSHUA LITTLER.---Alſo, at Cheſter, Mr. JOSEPH HOSKINS, of that Place---A Gentleman of an univerſal good Character.

On Saturday Morning, about 2 o'Clock, a Fire broke out in a Wooden Store belonging to Mr. JOHN MEASE, Merchant (on Meaſe's Wharff) which entirely conſumed the ſame, with a Store improved by Mr. HENRY NEIL, adjoining.-----Mr. MEASE ſuſtained great Damage, in the Loſs of a Variety of Wet Goods, &c. and Mr. NEIL's Loſs was alſo conſiderable, in Bread and Flour. Several Buildings contiguous, as alſo a Number of Veſſels, were in imminent Danger; but by the Activity of the Inhabitants, the further Progreſs of that raging Element was happily ſtayed.

☞ The MEMBERS of the AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, who are of the Committee for Huſbandry and American Improvements, are requeſted to attend at the Society's Hall, on Friday next, the 2d of April, at 7 o'Clock in the Evening, to take into their Conſideration ſome Propoſals, for the Improvement of the preſent State of Agriculture in this Province, and other Matters lately referred to that Committee by the Society.

§§§ NOTICE is hereby given, that the Honorable the Judges of the Supream Court of the Province of Penſylvania, have appointed a Court of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GOAL DELIVERY, to be held at Philadelphia, for the City and County of Philadelphia, on Monday, the 12th Day of April next. JUDAH FOULKE, *Sheriff*.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*. INWARD ENTRIES.

Schooner Nancy, J. Bohanan, and Brig Nancy, J. Kelſo, from Virginia. Sloop Dolphin, L. Church, Boſton. Ship Mercury, J. Steel, from St. Martins.

OUTWARDS. Ship Hercules, S. Nuttle, for Gibraltar. Brig William, J. Heffernan, Jamaica. Brig Trial, G. Cabott, Cadiz. Schooner Polly, R. Inkſon, St. Euſtatia. Sloop Dolphin, L. Church, Boſton. Brig Mermaid, B. Huſſey, for Nantucket.

CLEARED. Sloop Peace and Plenty, J. Anthony, Sloop Betſey, V. Wightman, and Sloop Friendſhip, W. Grinnell, to R. Iſland. Sloop Peggy, S. Hinckley, and Sloop America, P. Allen, Boſton. Schooner Betſey, A. Roſs, Salem, N. E. Brig Charlotte, J. Fryers, Hiſpaniola. Brig New Speedwell, R. Wilſon, and Brig Peggy and Sally, G. Forreſter, Jamaica. Schooner Betſey, T. Ellis, N. Providence. Brig Friendſhip, W. Moore, to S. Carolina.

To-morrow will publiſhed, and ſold by HALL *and* SELLERS, *at the New Printing-Office, in Market-ſtreet* (Price Three Shillings)

THE LAWS paſſed by the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Province, during their laſt Seſſion.

THE MEMBERS of the SOCIETY *for the Relief of poor and diſtreſſed Maſters of Ships, their Widows and Children*, are deſired to attend their General Meeting, at the London Coffee-Houſe, on Monday next, being the Fifth Day of April, at the Sixth Hour.

Philadelphia, March 27, 1773.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, on Tueſday, the 6th day of April next, at 6 o' clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-houſe, two certain two ſtory brick meſſuages or tenements, and two lots or pieces of ground, ſituated on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, continued northward beyond the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth 40 feet, and in depth 100 feet; bounded by Front-ſtreet aforeſaid, with ground of George Heyle, William Clifton, and others; ſeized and taken in execution by JUDAH FOULKE, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, March 23, 1773.

THE ſubſcriber takes this method to acquaint his friends, and the public in general, that he hath taken the noted public houſe, known by the name of the Croſs Keys, at the corner of Cheſtnut and Third-ſtreets, Philadelphia (lately occupied by Mr. Vandegrift:) Thoſe gentlemen who have frequented this INN, and all others that pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend on the beſt accommodations, and the genteeleſt treatment, by the public's very humble ſervant,

WILLIAM DIBLEY.

N. B. There is good ſtabling, and a chair-houſe, with other conveniencies to make it agreeable. He ſtill continues to forward the mail to Annapolis: Thoſe gentlemen and ladies, that chooſe to favour him with their commands, may depend on his fidelity. ¶

THOSE who have any Demands againſt the Shop of Drugs and Medicines, lately kept by WILLIAM NICHOLLS, in Second-ſtreet, are deſired to apply to SAMUEL MIFFLIN for Payment; and thoſe indebted to the Shop, to make immediate Payment to ſaid SAMUEL MIFFLIN, who alone is properly impowered to receive and give ſufficient Diſcharges. *Philadelphia, March 29. 1773. Tbctf.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that there is to be rented a good merchant-mill, with two pair of ſtones, and a ſaw-mill, with all the utenſils belonging to them, fit to carry on the merchant buſineſs, and to be lett either upon rent or on the ſhares, ſituate in the forks of the main roads leading from Lancaſter to Newport, and from Cheſtnut-Level to Philadelphia, in Sadſbury townſhip, Lancaſter county, being very commodiouſly ſituate for the courſe of trade, either for millering or ſtore-keeping, within an eaſy day's travel, with a loaded waggon, to Wilmington, Newport or Chriſtine-Bridge, handy to meetings of divers denominations. There is likewiſe to be lett with the ſame, a large ſtone houſe and kitchen, with 3 rooms below, and 5 above, a good ſtone barn, a conſiderable quantity of meadow, and orchard, alſo with or without tillable land, which the renter may chooſe. Whoever inclines to rent the ſame, may have poſſeſſion on the tenth day of next month, and for further information, may apply to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

Third Month 22, 1773. JAMES MOORE.

N. B. If the aforeſaid premiſes are not ſoon lett, the ſaid dwelling-houſe, with ſome meadow, and ſeveral other privileges, will be lett, which will be very ſuitable for either a ſtore or a tradeſman. ¶

To be SOLD, by the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes,

A PLANTATION, pleaſantly ſituated on the river Delaware, adjoining to the farm of Mr. John Kidd, in Benſalem townſhip, Bucks county, about 16 miles from Philadelphia, containing 109 acres and 63 perches, 45 acres of plowland, 15 acres of meadow, the remainder good woodland, with a good new brick HOUSE, two ſtories high, 46 feet front, and 20 feet deep, with a 10 feet entry, a good brick kitchen adjoining, and good dry cellars under the whole, which is moſt part paved with brick, a good well of water at the door; alſo a good barn and ſtable, with two good barracks, a ſhed 63 feet long, with ſtalls for cows, cart, waggon and chair-houſe, poultry-houſe and corn-crib, two good gardens, well paled in, one a large kitchen garden, with a choice collection of the beſt grafted fruit trees, ſuch as pears, peaches, and plumbs, a good bearing orchard, of the beſt grafted fruit, a nurſery of 100 peach-trees, fit to plant out this ſpring. The place is remarkably healthy, and would ſuit for a gentleman's country ſeat, there being plenty of fiſhing and fowling in the ſeaſon. WILLIAM SMITH.

N. B. Alſo a likely Negroe wench, with two children, who underſtands all ſorts of country buſineſs. *Tbc. 4 w.*

Lancaſter, March 29, 1773.

WHEREAS the partnerſhip of SWAN and PATRICK is this day diſſolved, all perſons to whom the ſaid partnerſhip is indebted, are deſired to ſend in their accounts, in order to be ſettled; and all thoſe who are indebted to the ſaid partnerſhip, are earneſtly requeſted to make immediate payment to JOHN PATRICK, in whoſe hands the bonds, notes and books are, and who is properly empowered to ſettle the ſame. § MATTHEW SWAN, JOHN PATRICK.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Swedeſborough, Glouceſter county, a ſervant man, named JOHN CAMBEL, about 5 feet 6 inches high; had on, when he went away, a blue lappel jacket, blue trowſers, old felt hat, old ſhoes, about 35 years of age; has been a ſailor. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by PHILIP JACOBS. ¶

POSITIVELY the laſt NIGHT BUT ONE.

By AUTHORITY,

By the AMERICAN COMPANY,

At the THEATRE in SOUTHWARK, THIS EVENING, will be preſented A COMEDY, called

THE TEMPEST;

Or, The INCHANTED ISLAND.

Proſpero, Duke of Milan, by Mr. DOUGLASS,
Ferdinand, Prince of Savoy, by Mr. HALLAM,
Alonzo, Duke of Savoy, by Mr. BYERLEY,
Antonio, Uſurping Duke of Milan, by Mr. DERMOT,
Hypolito (*Duke of Mantua, a Man that never ſaw a Woman*) by Mr. WALL,
Gonzalo, a Nobleman of Savoy, by Mr. JOHNSON,
Stephano, Maſter of the Ship, by Mr. MORRIS,
Trincalo, a Drunken Boatſwain, by Mr. HENRY,
Ventoſo, Muſtachio (*Sailers*) by Meſſieurs JOHNSON, *and* WOOLLS,
Ariel, an Airy Spirit, by Miſs STORER,
Caliban, Sycorax (*Monſters of the Iſle*) by Meſſrs. GOODMAN, *and* ROBERTS,
Miranda, Dorinda (*Women who never ſaw a Man*) by Mrs. HENRY, *and* Miſs HALLAM.

To conclude with a GRAND MASQUE of

NEPTUNE & AMPHITRITE.

Neptune, by Mrs WOOLLS,
Amphitrite, by Miſs STORER.

In Act IV, *a Dance by* Mr. Francis, *in the Character of a Monſter.*

DANCING, by Mr. FRANCIS.

To which will be ADDED,

THE GUARDIAN.

The Guardian, by Mr. HALLAM,
Sir Charles Clacket, by Mr. MORRIS,
Young Clacket, by Mr. WALL,
Lucy, by Mrs. HENRY,
Miſs Harriot, by Miſs HALLAM.

Choice clean FLAXSEED,

Is now retailing out for Seed, by

JAMES LOUGHEAD, in Second-ſtreet. ¶

To be LETT for a TERM of YEARS, and entered on immediately,

A GOOD MERCHANT-MILL, with three pair of ſtones, one is excellent good for merchant work, one for country work, the other is a ſhelling-mill, for barley, ſpelts, &c. with three boulting cheſts; and a good ſaw-mill, joining the merchant-mill, with a valuable plantation, containing about 150 acres of good limeſtone land, 90 of which are cleared, about 12 acres of meadow made, and more eaſily made, all watered; on which are a good dwelling-houſe, a large barn and ſtables, a good orchard, from which may be made annually 30 barrels of cyder. The race and dam may be upheld annually at a very ſmall expence; the mills are turned by Little Coneſtogoe, about five miles above Lancaſter. Whoever inclines to rent ſaid mills and plantation, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living in Lancaſter. Dr. JOHN KENNEDY. ¶

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN AWAY *from the ſubſcribers, living in Salem, a ſervant man, named* CHARLES GOFF, *a waterman, well known by almoſt all the watermen in Delaware; he is of a ſmall ſtature, not exceeding 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, and proportionably made; he commonly wears a ſailor's habit, and talks much of his knowledge in that buſineſs; he is a quarrelſome ſurly fellow, and ſwears much in converſation, it is probable he will endeavour to get a birth on board ſome veſſel to go to ſea; all maſters of veſſels are hereby warned not to employ him, as they ſhall anſwer for the ſame at their peril. The moſt probable places to get intelligence of him are along the wharffs, of the watermen or ſailors, or about Iriſh-town, in the Southern Liberties. Whoever takes up ſaid* Goff, *and will return him to his maſters, or will ſecure him in any goal, ſo that they may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, from* THOMAS NORRIS, *and* THOMAS SINNICKSON. March 26, 1773. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Warminſter townſhip, Bucks county, on the 16th of March inſtant, a young ſorrel MARE, about 14 hands high, light coloured mane and tail, and a large ſtar in her face; had on an old ſhoe. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. JOSEPH RONEY. ¶

Head of Bohemia, March 26, 1773.

To be SOLD,

THE BOHEMIA MILLS, ſituate on the main branch of Bohemia river, in Cæcil county, Maryland, within a quarter of a mile of Bohemia landing, and ſix miles from Appoquinimink landing, in New-Caſtle county; the mill-houſe, dam, and all the other works are in good repair, and in proper order for making ſuperfine flour; the boulting-cloths, hoiſting works, rolling ſcreen and fan, go by water; the ſtream of water upon which this mill is erected is good, and the ſituation is in the midſt of an excellent wheat country, beſides the advantage of purchaſing, at a low rate, in Bohemia river, where not leſs than 50,000 buſhels of the beſt wheat is landed in a year, there is alſo frequent demands for large quantities of flour at the mill, where the height of Philadelphia market is generally paid. Fifteen acres of excellent land, whereon are a dwelling-houſe, kitchen and ſtable, will be ſold with the mill. The purchaſer, paying one half of the purchaſe-money down, may have a conſiderable time for payment of the reſidue, by applying to WILLIAM RUMSEY, Eſq; within a mile of the premiſes; or to the ſubſcriber, at St. George's, in New-Caſtle county, may know the terms. JOSEPH WILLIAMS.

N. B. The ſaid Mill is in a very convenient place for a wet and dry goods ſtore. ¶

RUN AWAY, *on the 27th of March, 1773, from the ſubſcribers, two Iriſh ſervant men, one named* JOHN RYAN, *20 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, a thick well ſet fellow, dark hair, grey eyes; had on a blue ſailor's jacket, blue breeches, blue ribbed yarn ſtockings, ſtrong ſhoes, half ſoaled, two under jackets, one bearſkin, the other ſtriped cotton, has been 10 months in the country, talks with the brogue; the other named,* BARTHOLOMEW MURPHY, *has been 5 years and a half in the country, ſpeaks good Engliſh, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, dark hair, grey eyes, bow legged; had on a country made cloth jacket, lined with black and white ſtriped flannel, one under ditto of fuſtian, lined with camblet, no hind ſkirt, one fine ſhirt, one homeſpun ditto half worn, one pair of brown and white ribbed yarn ſtockings, one pair of mixed worſted ditto, old buckſkin breeches, homeſpun ſtriped trowſers, ſtrong ſhoes, half ſoaled. Whoever ſecures them, ſo as their maſters may have them again, ſhall receive for* Ryan, THIRTY SHILLINGS, *and for* Murphy, TWENTY SHILLINGS *reward, paid by us,* SETH PANCOAST,
Springfield, March 23, 1773. † THOMAS LEVIS.

RUN AWAY *from the ſubſcriber, living in Southwark, on the 19th day of February laſt, a Negroe man, named* Quaco, *but calls himſelf* William Murrey, *a yellow fellow, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, knock kneed; went off with a new ſnuff coloured coat, with ſmall cuffs, with a ſhort blue coat, ſeveral jackets, breeches, check and white linen ſhirts, new ſhoes, and ſeveral pair of ſtockings; he has a certificate of his being baptized, which he ſhews as a paſs, and ſays he is a free man; and, as he is a ſly arch fellow, may have a forged paſs from me of his freedom; he has been ſeen in ſeveral parts of the town, and on Friday laſt he was ſeen at the barracks. Whoever takes up ſaid Negroe, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have* THIRTY SHILLINGS *reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by* JOSEPH JOHNSON.

N. B. Whoever harbours or conceals ſaid Negroe, may depend on being proſecuted to the utmoſt rigour of the law; and all captains of veſſels are forbid to carry him off at their peril. ¶

Conclusion of the EXAMINATIONS *taken before the* HOUSE of ASSEMBLY, February 5, 1772, *begun in our last.*

For the DEFENDANTS.

RACHEL FREELY. Has known John Martin 5 or 6 years, at Mr. Milner's, where she was upper maid; that he followed the cooper's trade, and made 20, 24 or 30 casks in a week; would set them down in writing, and settle his account with his father every Saturday night; has seen him read in the bible and news-paper; has known him to count a load of hoop-poles; and several times got money to buy things, and would give an account of what he gave, and where he bought them; has seen him count paper and silver money to the amount of ten shillings; was at his wedding, and cooked the supper; that they all knew Martin was silly, and had not so much sense as other people, but did not think him a natural fool; that Martin told his mother he was going to get married; she said he had better stay in the cooper's shop; he said he could live easier without work, and told her he would marry R. Vanaken, though an old woman; that he loved her; heard Milner tell him, he had better stay in the cooper's shop; his answer was at supper to his mother. Saw Martin and Vanaken married, near 40 people there; that he behaved pretty well, considering he was a silly man, and she behaved pretty well; that she hesitated before she said yes, then said yes, if you are honest, and the man I take you to be; lived with them three weeks, and they behaved middling well; only one quarrel about a supper; he wanted eggs, she took them away; he upon this threw two earthen bowls out of doors; she (this deponent) asked him why he did that? he replied, he had better do that than quarrel with her; that R. Vanaken could order her family very well, as well as any body; that her orders were neither foolish nor mad; she could, upon being asked, tell how any thing should be done; he (Martin) did not in general buy his own clothes. Has heard her say, as reading a book that treated of charity, that it was the Devil's work; that we had no right to give the poor any thing; that she took her to be out of her senses; as she would give regular orders about her family, and talk to her on any other subject, she would fly and appear out of her senses; would sometimes laugh, then use foolish expressions.

Mary Weaver. Lived at R. Vanaken's ever since three months before the marriage; Martin came in the evening, about three days after she came to live there, and often after, to R. Vanaken's, and behaved well; R. Vanaken also behaved well, and minded her business as well as any woman; cooks and bakes; has often heard her charge the neighbours, sometimes twice a week, with being the murderers of her husband, brother and son; but not about the time of the marriage; if she ever saw any thing in the bible she did not like, she would blot it out; has often, and indeed every day, talked to herself, and laughed by herself; when she is in her best senses, she will sit, and laugh, and talk to herself; that when she was in her mad fits, she would order her to take care of the candle; that John Johnson and Derick Lukens took a chest from R. V. and that her mistress R. V. told them to take it away. That a little cyder makes her mistress giddy; that she drinks nothing but cyder and wine; when wine, she will drink a wine glass at two or three times.

John Buckeus. Has worked for John Martin as a taylor five years, who always dealt very closely with him for his clothes; he once counted £ 10, 2 half joes, the rest in paper money; generally counted the money he paid; at sometimes he thought he had not the sense of other men.

Isaac Rouse. Has known Martin two years; was at the wedding; before the marriage he heard R. V. say, why we are married, nobody speaking to her; after some time they both got up, Jolly made the ceremony; Martin said yes: Then he made the ceremony to her, she hesitated, and after some time (he knows not if any body told her to say so) she said, if he will prove true and honest to me, I will say yes; at the table she laughed, nobody speaking to her, which he thought odd; that at times she was of unsound mind, often talked wildly, would go in the middle of the street, and talk to herself, would say he is a devil, would go to the devil (meaning the neighbour, whose door she was passing) though he was not in sight; that at the wedding, he did not think she was in her senses.

Abraham Wrecks. John Martin requested Lollar, the schoolmaster, and this deponent, to go with him to settle his affairs, and told him, he was going to Germany with his father's man, who served his time with him, and offered him a horse for £ 20, which cost £ 27; deponent offered £ 12, he refused, saying he would sooner pay for his keeping till he came back.

Abraham Pastorius. Has known R. Vanaken ever since she was a child; has heard her, at many different times about her neighbourhood, charging them with the death of her father, brother and son; that this was her constant practice, sometimes more so than at others, more in the afternoon than morning; has never seen her in liquor; does not think her quite a fool, sometimes smart. He was once stealing cherries, she asked who that was? he said Samuel (meaning his brother) when he came down she saw it was not. This happened many years ago, yet she has often told him of the lye he then told; he thinks when she abused her neighbours she was in liquor; he never saw her drink, but has often seen liquor carried to her house; has seen her in meeting in the morning, and laugh there.

Joseph Read. About 2 or 3 months ago, a few days before Martin went away, he came with Milner and Hall, when Milner gave him a half johannes, and told him, that Martin had married a widow, whose estate consisted chiefly in bonds, bills and notes; that Johnson had taken them; they enquired, whether a replevin was a proper remedy? told them it was; then Milner told him, Martin was a weak man, easily persuaded to do things contrary to his interest, and if they should engage in prosecuting the replevin, they might suffer; moved that a power might be given by him to them: Read told them it might be revoked, and Martin should give them a covenant not to revoke; that Martin consented easily to all proposed; wrote a power for them, and bond, which he read to Martin, the bond was not to revoke the power, till the suit was ended; that nothing passed which struck him as improper, or that shewed him to be a weak man; that he seemed to understand, when he explained the bond, and seemed fearful of giving the staff out of his own hand; shortly after they all called upon him again, that Martin talked of going to England, one of the others told him, as he was for going to England, it was proper for him to make his will; he said yes, he thought it proper; Martin asked him to draw it, he took the pen; Martin said he would leave his wife handsomely, as he had a good deal by her; gave her 200 l. per ann. other legacies to Milner and Hall's children, &c. so considerable, that he (Read) doubted whether he had as much personally as he had given; advised him to get an estimate: That he knew the names of all the legatees, gave double the sum he gave to the rest to one of Milner's children, because, as he said, she was a favourite; next day they, or one of them, came with Martin, and brought the estimate; he altered the legacy to his wife, and ordered the interest of £ 1500 to his wife, instead of £ 200 per ann. with something else; many legacies; nothing given to Milner or Hall; he chose to lay the will by, after drawn, till he could speak with him; next day Martin and Hall came to him, and told him Martin's passage was taken; Martin told him there was a man, they called John, was going with him, it would be best for them to go, that he was resolved to go; the day after he came by himself, talked to him about the will and his going, told him he might revoke it; this was an answer to a question put by him, whether he might revoke it when he came back, as he did not mean by making Milner and Hall his executors (who were so in the will) his masters; he seemed to him (Read) to think he was doing a very cunning thing, by giving them much to do in his absence, and to take his affairs again; but said they should never lose by him; went away, without executing the will; Martin came again in the evening, with a stranger to be witness, sent him for another, he brought another; he executed the will in his presence, and the other two persons, and thinks they all three subscribed as witnesses; after he had given the power, Hall told him, Martin had revoked the power, and that he and Milner were money out of pocket, and were afraid of difficulties in getting their money; that he was got drunk by some persons, and did it; shortly after Martin and Hall came together; Deponent told him he had acted like a child in the second power he should do Hall and Milner justice, either by letting the first power stand, or paying the money; he said very little, seemed ashamed, said he would do what he ought to do; he himself asked, whether he could not undo what he had done? he told him he might; that from these transactions he did think he was a weak man; that he *seemed to be willing to be directed by them*; though they did not interfere when before him; though he seemed weak, he did not think him incapable of making a will; that Martin paid him for the will; received nothing for the power but the half johannes; Martin told him, the people that made him drunk had over persuaded him to revoke the first power; Read told him he ought to revive the first power, to which he agreed; Hall then produced the first power, and he indorsed a revival of the first power, which was then executed; that Martin often asked the question, when alone with him, whether he could not revoke the power? which induced him to think Martin was suspicious of Milner and Hall; that during the making the will, Milner and Hall did not interfere; that Milner and Hall told Martin, when making the will, to do handsomely by his wife; he delivered the will, sealed up, to Milner and Hall.

Thomas Barton, Milner's nephew. Says, last March John Martin told him, he was to be married to R. Vanaken; saw them at her house, both requested he would be a wedding guest; he also requested him to speak to C. Jolly to marry them; he asked Jolly next Sunday to marry them; asked who they were? he told him; Jolly, if his parents were acquainted? he said no; he told Jolly they chose him to marry them; he agreed to it; Jolly asked if they were published? he and Martin answered no, they intended to be married by a licence; this before Jolly agreed to marry them; Tuesday morning following he went there, when Martin and she and this deponent had conversation about matrimony, when she talked very discreet; told him every man ought to be at home with his wife; went away, returned about 8 o'clock; marriage over, supped there; saw no misbehaviour in her to any body; saw them in the morning, and saw nothing amiss; she behaved like an orderly sober woman; has seen R. M. since, and asked how Martin did? she said she did not know, and desired him, if he saw him, not to take him into company, but send him home; Martin before marriage told him, he intended to go to sea; saw Jolly and Hall, at Hall's; they told him they thought it was necessary he should call there to know her sentiments, whether she wanted to be unmarried; that Jolly and Hall went down before him; when he came up, they were with her at the door; Jolly told her, that he had heard she did not want him to live with her; she said it was not so, that she wanted him to live with her, she would make him a boy; that she had estate enough for both; Jolly asked her if she wanted to be unmarried? she said no; he always thought Martin somewhat weak, but he could keep his own accounts; Martin once wanted to be baptized; talked with him about it; he seemed to talk sensibly about it; that Milner advised him to call on R. Martin this morning, and to put questions to her about her husband.

John Harry. Last spring, the day before the marriage, or that day, met Jolly at William Lawrence's; asked Jolly who he was about to marry? he said it was a secret, but that he was going to Germantown to marry a couple, who were fools; for that he was a young man, not the steadiest in conduct, she a woman of fortune, and advanced in years.

Errata. *At the End of John Keiser's Examination, in our last, for* Milner, Wife and Daughter, *read* Milner's Wife and Daughter.

BY virtue of an order of Orphan's Court, on Thursday, the 15th day of April next, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue, at the house of Henry Derringer, in the township of New-Hanover, all that the right and interest of John Schneyder, late of the county of Philadelphia, deceased, of, in and to, the one full equal and undivided sixth part of, and in, a certain tract of land, containing 17 acres, situate in Limerick township, bounded by the river Schuylkill, and by lands of William Brook, deceased, Cassimir Missimer, Jacob Levygood, and others; also the one sixth part of, in and to, a certain fishery, thereunto belonging. And, on Friday, the 16th day of April next, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue, on the premises, the one full moiety or equal half part of and in a certain tract or parcel of land, situate in Douglass township, containing 72 acres, bounded by lands of Matthias Richards, Philip Hammersmith, Anthony Spiers, John Smith, and Lodowick Beackle; late the estate of the said John Schneyder, deceased. Attendance will be given at the time and place of sale, by

CATHERINE SCHNEYDER,
HENRY DERRINGER, } Administrat.

¶

On Tuesday, the 29th of June next, by the Executors of Caleb Dorsey, of Anne-Arundel County, in the Province of Maryland, Esq; lately deceased, will be SOLD, on the Premises, by public VENDUE,

A TRACT of LAND, called Caleb's Delight Enlarged; also a Tract, called Timber-Ridge, and Part of a Tract, called the Mill-Frog, all adjoining and lying near the main Road between Baltimore and Frederick, about 30 Miles from Baltimore-Town, and containing in the whole about 2400 Acres. The said Lands are well adapted to Farming, and will be sold together, or in Parcels, as may best suit the Purchasers. Also, on Tuesday, the 20th of July, will be sold, by the said Executors, Two Thirds of about 6000 Acres of Land, lying in Anne-Arundel County, on Curtis's Creek, about 7 Miles from Baltimore-Town, on which is a neat well built Furnace, almost new, and delightfully situated, within 20 Yards of navigable Water, where a Vessel of 30 Tons Burthen can come to the Wharff; also a good Stone Dwelling-house, and sundry Out-houses, with a good Grist-mill, and Saw-mill. The Land is in general well wooded, and perhaps produces some of the finest Pines in Maryland. The Sale will be at the said Furnace, where Attendance will be given, and Terms made known, by SAMUEL DORSEY, junior, MICHAEL PUE, Executors, MILCAH DORSEY, ELEANOR DORSEY, Executrixes. ¶

WAS taken up, the 23d of this instant March, a large LONG-BOAT, about 18 feet keel, without any thawts in her, and several of her timbers broke. Whoever has lost the same, by applying to GEORGE PICKERING, proving property, and paying charges, may have her again. ¶

At his Shop, the North Side of Market-street, between Fourth and Fifth-streets,

HAS for SALE, a Quantity of well made RIFLES, of different Lengths and Sizes of Bores, which he will insure to the Purchasers, to be as good and as handsomely fitted up as any made in America; he likewise makes Fowling Pieces, of different Sizes, such as have been approved of by Gentlemen of this City. All Persons that will please to favour him with their Custom, shall be served with great Dispatch and Care.

N. B. He repairs old Guns in the most careful Manner. ¶

SHEAFF and SECKEL,

At the South-east Corner of Market-street and Fifth-street, two Doors above the Sign of the Black Bear, have for SALE, Wholesale and Retail,

OLD Jamaica SPIRITS; West-India, New-England, and Philadelphia RUM; Melasses; Lisbon, Teneriffe, and Malaga WINES; double and single refined Loaf and Lump SUGAR; Muscovado Ditto; Bohea TEA, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Powder, Shot, Iron Pots. Also a Quantity of GENEVA, of excellent Quality, a few Tierces and Barrels of Lamp and Tanners OIL, and TAR by the Barrel. ¶ 6 *W.*

ALL persons indebted to the estate of CALEB CASH, Coroner, late of this city, deceased, are desired to discharge the same; and all those that have any demands against the estate, are requested to send in their accounts, that they may be adjusted and paid, by THOMAS CASH, ANDREW DOZ, Executors, and MARY CASH, Executrix.

N. B. As many Gentlemen of the County Magistrates have frequently been so kind as to hold Inquests for the late Coroner, when an accident has happened at a distance from the city, if any of those Inquests have not been returned to the Coroner, the Gentlemen above mentioned are requested to send them to the Executors, as soon as convenient, who will thankfully repay what expences have arose the con.

To be SOLD, by way of public VENDUE, on the Fifth Day of the Fourth Month, called April,

A PLANTATION, containing 60½ acres, of pretty good LAND, situate in Lower Makefield Township, Bucks County, adjoining lands of Israel Pemberton, Jonathan Palmer, and others; having thereon erected a frame house, barn, stable, and other necessary buildings, a bearing orchard, a spring of good water near the door; about 7 acres of meadow, 3 of which watered, and some more may be made; between 30 and 40 acres of upland cleared, the remainder woodland; there is a constant stream of water runs through said land, on which may be erected a fulling-mill, or other water-works, the dam may be made at a trifling expence; said land lies within two miles of Yeardley's ferry, and four from Newtown. The conditions of sale, one half the money down, the other half in twelve months, with interest. Any person inclining to purchase, may be shewn the land, by applying to the subscriber, living on the premises,

JOSEPH WATSON.

At the same time and place will be exposed to sale, horse kind, cows with calf, sheep and swine, wheat in the ground, plough and harrow, beds and bedding, a parcel of wool and some feathers, hay and several other things, too tedious to mention; where all persons buying to the value of Twenty Shillings and upwards, may, upon satisfactory security, have seven months credit, for all lesser sums ready money is expected, by

Third-Month 20, 1773. JOSEPH WATSON. 7s.

Philadelphia, March 7, 1773.

THE Owners, Possessors, and Occupiers of WIGACOA MEADOWS, are requested to meet, on Monday, the Fifth of April, at the Court-House, between the Hours of Two and Five o' Clock, to choose five Managers and a Treasurer, for the ensuing Year. ¶

Philadelphia, March 24, 1773.

To be SOLD, and may be taken possession of by the purchaser, on the first day of May next,

A PIECE of valuable Meadow Ground, on Greenwich Island, now in the tenure of Joseph Pemberton, Grazier, containing 9 acres and 20 perches, under good cedar fence, and very advantageously watered by a small creek running through the same. For terms, apply to Doctor CHARLES MOORE, in Fourth-street. ¶

Fredericksburg, March 3, 1773.

IN the Night of Saturday, the 27th ult. the Store kept by the Subscribers, in the Absence of Mr. George Mitchell, Merchant, of this Place, was broke open, and robbed of a Drawer, containing Cash, a Bill of Sale, George Mitchell to Col. Fielding Lewis, and sundry other Papers, with Tobacco Notes, a Case with Money Scales and Weights, and a Garnet Necklace, set in Gold, like open Roses, valued at about Twenty Guineas.

The TOBACCO, *viz.*

On Fredericksburg Warehouse.

When Recd.	Mark	No.	Gro.	Ta.	Nett.	
1771 Dec. 21,	EC	483	1204	133	1071	
1773 Jan. 19,	WI	1132	952	124	828	
27,	RD	1131	1374	127	1247	Rkd. WD No. 2
Feb. 9,	RD	377	1096	153	944	
		155	1142	108	1034	
		800	1108	104	1004	
24,	WA	175	1286	110	1176	Rkd. ---- No. 1

On Royston's.

1773 Jan. 11,	HE	1143	823	119	704	
Feb. 12.	RY	1218	800	114	686	

On Dixon's.

Jan. 27,	IA	384	1160	120	1040	
		385	1130	124	1006	
Feb. 24,	MB	2	1343	187	1156	Rkd. ---- No. 3
		4	1190	100	1090	4

On Morton's.

28,	MI	148	1284	125	1159	5
			1284	128	1156	6
	WG	142	1114	96	1018	

On Conway's.

19,	LW	355	1120	118	1002	

On Roy's.

1772 July 22,	IL	1158	1090	102	988	

On Quantico.

Mar. 10,	IC	1912	1149	107	1042	

On East York River.

1773 Jan. 7,	CD	1	1128	123	1005	
		2	1156	114	1042	

Upon making out a proper List of the above Tobacco on Fredericksburg, Royston's and Dixon's, the Notes have been got from the different Inspectors; a List of the Tobacco on the other Warehouses has also been sent, and the Notes are expected in course; of which the Public is requested to take Notice, as well for the particular Safety of Individuals, as for the Detection of the villainous Banditti, whose Education being probably of a Degree with their Humanity, they may be ignorant enough to expose the above Contents, where they cannot fail of being detected after this timely Notice, to which the Public is again entreated to pay due Regard. If any Persons have a just Suspicion, tending to discover the above Robbery, or have got any of the above Contents, ignorantly or otherwise, their signifying the same, as soon as may be, shall be duly acknowledged, by JOHN MUNRO,

¶ GEORGE MITCHELL.

To be SOLD, at private SALE,

A NEW brick HOUSE, on Fell's Point, distinguished by the name of the London Coffee-house, being 25 by 32 feet, two stories high, with a kitchen 18 by 24 feet, and two stories high, with a piazza covered in between the kitchen and the house, 10 feet by 10, and an excellent cellar under the whole. There is also a good stable belonging to the house, and a wharff 110 feet long, that runs out into 5 feet water at a common tide. The whole is now rented by Captain THOMAS ELLIOT, and for terms of purchase, apply to Captain JOHN CATTELL.

There is a piece of spare GROUND on the south side of the said House, 14 feet by 32, convenient for a store. ¶

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